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THE CAUCASIAN.

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THE $25.00 PREMIUM

WHICH THE CAUCASIAN OFFERED IS BEING COMPETED FOR.

Two More Letters---The Caucasian has Struck the Key Note.

No. 18.

METHOD, N. C., Jan. 10th, 1894.—MR. EDITOR:—In response to your offer in THE CAUCASIAN of the 14th of December for the best method of preventing fraud and securing as near as possible a fair and honest election this fall under the present election law, I would say first, call a public meeting of all the citizens or voters in each township or precinct of all the political parties in July and choose or elect two or more of the best men from each party, let them be the best men in the township, and I would say (with I. G. Holland) God give us men. A time like this demands strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands, men whom the lust of money does not kill, men whom the spoils of office cannot buy, men who possess opinions and a will, men who have honor, men who will not lie, men who can stand before a demagogue and down this treacherous flatteries without winking, tall men sun-crowned who live above the fog in public duty and in private thinking, for while they rabble with their thumb-boom creeds, their long professions and their little deeds mingle in selfish strife. Lo freedom weeps, wrong rules the land and waiting justice sleeps.

Let these men with power to add to their number, form a committee whose sole object shall be to secure for every man a free vote and a fair count, let each one get a copy of the election law and make themselves familiar with all the sections which will help them in their object, let them appoint one of their best men who can stand before a demagogue without winking from each township and wait in mass upon the county commissioners at their meeting in August, and wherever the Registrar or the Judges (Sec. 2678) were known to be in any way crooked or unjust, enter your protest against them and request them as public servants to appoint honest men to do the people's work, give them to understand the people are sovereign and if right is not done to the people you will hold them responsible for whatever may take place, but let them understand distinctly that we, the people, are going to rule. Look after all new voters and removals and see that they are all registered correctly. See Sec. 2675, 2676, 2680 of election law, also Sec. 2732, at 12 o'clock noon. See Sec. 2675, look over the Registrar's book and if needful take a copy of it. See Sec. 2749; see that every name is a bona fide voter, if they are not insist on the name being removed, and all this done you are now ready for the votes been cast. Now let the above committee appoint one man or more to look after the voters and see that each voter's ticket is put in its proper box, where the voter can read, request him to deposit his own ticket. See Sec. 2688; see label on each box, see it put in proper box, give the poll holders to understand that you want an honest election, and that you are determined to have it when the poll closes, and every voter has had a chance to cast his vote. See Sec. 2714, 2715, 2716, 2734, 2740. Now let the committee assemble around the Judges, and let every man have his eyes and ears wide open, for it is just here where the counting is done, let one watch the man that takes the ticket out of the box and another keep tally with the one appointed. Watch keenly and see that no miscount is made, and allow no adjournment. See Sec. 2689 takes place until every ticket has been counted, take a copy of the count. If possible see the returns or statement is properly filled up, dated and signed. See Sec. 2707, 2708, 3709. Use all the influence you have to get the honest man (if such there be) appointed to attend the meeting of county canvassers and carry the original returns. See Sec. 2690 and 2691. If you can get honest men as county canvassers then all will be well. If not then let the committee en mass attend the canvassing board. See Sec. 2694 and be prepared to dispute every false statement and insist in the words of this Sec. they shall determine and declare the true results of the same

It would be well, if it were possible, to employ some honest lawyer (if you can find one) to watch the case for the county, and if the law is broken or false returns made. See Sec. 2707 to 2710, the person or persons shall be indicted, and on proof the full penalty shall be pressed.

The above is the only way I can see to answer an honest election under the present law.

EDWARD REA.

No. 19.

WALKUP, N. C., Jan. 23rd, '94.

EDITOR OF THE CAUCASIAN:

In replying to your offer for the best plan to secure a free ballot and a fair count this fall, I offer the following suggestions:

First, That in addition to the judges of election appointed by the board of county commissioners, that all or as many as desire an honest election and a fair count will meet in convention in each township on the first Saturday in September and select a committee of three of the best men from each political party represented in said convention and of said township. What duty it shall be to canvass the township or precinct, and secure a true list of all the qualified voters of said township, with their names and ages, &c., as is required by law. Then on the 3rd Saturday before the election to meet with the Registrars, examine the Registration books, and if there is any name not registered or not legally registered, then said committee will still have one week to inform such voter, and see to it that they register or correct their registration. This committee should be well informed in regard to the requirements of the election law as to the registration of voters. Do this and no voter will be cheated out of his vote on account of not being legally registered.

Second, On the day of election let this committee meet at the polling place or places, at the legal hour for opening the polls, and with the Registrars and Judges, see that each box is clean and properly closed. Then said committee should be the custodians of their respective party tickets, and assist the voters in preparing their ballots and see that they deposit them in the proper boxes, and keep an eye on all the poll holders and see that there is no shifting of boxes or other trickery practiced to cause voters to misplace their ballots. No honest man will object to this after the reported election frauds in '92 and '93. This will insure an honest election.

Now for a fair count. When the polls are closed let said committee be prepared to keep a tally sheet, and let the poll holders select one of their number to call out the votes of each candidate (which the law requires to be done in a loud voice) granting permission to said committee to look on and see that each ticket is properly called. This will insure a fair count.

Now if this plan should be adopted and carried out this grand old North State will not be disgraced by reported election frauds in 1894, and this would be no violation of law but secure justice and honesty to all voters and all parties, which all are entitled to under a free and honest Democratic government.

Now the township counts being completed and certified to by the Registrar and Judges, let said committee select at least one of their number from each party represented by committee, to go to the county seat and see that the township returns are properly canvassed by the board of county canvassers. This plan need not reflect on any one's individual honesty and what will secure justice to any party will secure it to all parties. Fraternally,

R. T. SISSTALL.

No. 20.

DERITA, N. C., Dec. 27, '93.

MR. EDITOR:—I think the best method to prevent fraud and secure a fair and honest election under the present election law, is for the voters of our State who desire a fair and honest election to organize.

First, To organize township and county executive committees, composed of the very best working men that can be had.

Second, To organize one or more clubs in each election precinct. The committees and clubs should work together. Each club should know every voter in its bounds, have a full list of them and knew how they will vote, &c. They should make themselves well acquainted with the election law of the State, should examine the Registration book and see their men are all up to time according to law. The members of these clubs should attend the meeting of the judges the day the books are closed (2d Saturday before election) and look to the interest of their voters. A number of the members of the club should be at the election box all day on the day of election, and watch every movement of the machine that is in control. Keep a list of every man that votes, see that all your men who are entitled to vote, and prevent every one who is not entitled to from voting. Superintend the counting of the votes, and see that your scrab list agree with the number of votes counted. Keep a correct copy of the returns of your box, which is signed by the judges, and with your copy follow the judges return to the court house, and see that the returns from your box is properly made and counted. This work should not be left to two or three men, but let all the members of a club assist each other and act together.

This is an out-line of my plan, there are many smaller details which should be attended to by the committees and clubs. N. GIBBON.

Will John the Populists.

(Special to the Republic.)

West Plains, Mo., Feb. 4.---Hon. A. H. Livingston, recently an applicant for the Attorneyship for the Western District of Missouri, wired to Washington last night asking that his papers in the case be withdrawn and that he no longer considered an applicant for the position. In a card in to-morrow's Daily Gazette he will renounce his allegiance to the old Democratic party and cast his future political career with the Populists. His action is causing considerable comment from his old party associates, who have fought with him side by side for years.

"I think you might promise to wait for me, Effie. I'm certain I shall make a fortune in ten years at most." I'm very fond of you, Charlie, and if I'm not married when you've made your fortune---Well, I shall have waited for you."---Forget Me Not.

The National Watchman and THE CAUCASIAN both one year for $1.75.

THE GROCERY CLUB.

AN INTERESTING CONVERSATION THAT TOOK PLACE IN A CERTAIN STORE.

Reported By One Present For The Caucasian.

It was very rainy to-day outside and I was rather late in getting at the club but the rest of the company were there upon their usual perches of barrels and dry goods boxes when I arrived.

As usual in gatherings of this kind politics was up for discussion.

The currency question seemed to be the particular phase of the subject upon the program for the day, and I joined the group just in time to hear Wilkins, an elderly farmer and a loyal follower of the N. Y. Tribune, remark: "All this talk of fiat or irredeemable paper money has no foundation except in theory. No government can make a money that will stand unless they have the gold and silver to back it with."

I was known to have very decided opinions upon this subject and Wilkins punctuated his remark with a look of mingled triumph and inquiry at me.

"Well, Wilkins," I replied, "that may be so but I believe it to be true that nearly all principles of law or government are but the development of some theory that pre-existed in some master mind. While it is easy to show you that full legal tender paper money has existed in fact as well as in theory I prefer to question you upon the theory first.

"Suppose that I have your note for twenty dollars for value received. Do I hold it because I know that you have twenty dollars in gold or silver laid by that you will pay me upon demand when the note is due?"

"Certainly not. If I had to hold the money for you there would be no object in giving my note."

"True, but how am I to get my pay?"

"My farm is sufficient security for twenty dollars, is it not?"

"Certainly, but let us suppose again that you have no farm or that it is already mortgaged what then?"

"My personal property would still remain as a security."

"You admit then that real estate and personal property are sufficient securities for a note.

"Now I do not for a moment doubt but that I could bring your note here to the store and exchange it to Maynard for twenty dollars in goods and he could in turn exchange it with any of the farmers around here where you are known for butter or other produce, and so it might pass around from man to man until it finally reached you for redemption, either in money or in any product you had that the holder might need. Thus, in a limited sense, it would be money."

"That is all very well so far as it goes, and that far is essentially true, but we want a money that is as good in Maine as it is in California, and as good to-day as it is to-morrow. We don't want to be obliged to keep an 'indicator' as we used to in the days of the 'wild cat banks.' You don't remember those days but I do, and I don't care to have my memory freshened by a return to such days. Our present money is the best we ever had and good enough for me."

"That may be true, but is not the government as well known in Maine as in California? Will we need an indicator any more in one State than in the other to determine the standing of the government?"

"We may if the present administration continues much longer. But seriously, you know that the government is a real estate owner only in a very limited way, hence where is your security for anything like the volume of currency needed?"

"What constitutes this government?"

"The people, I suppose, but private property cannot be held for public security."

"It cannot? How are your taxes secured to the government?"

"But taxes wont pay government notes."

"You know very well that the government raises money for defraying its expenses by taxation either direct or indirect—"

"But the tariff is not a tax."

"I am not going to discuss that question with you now.

"You also know that if your taxes remain unpaid this same government can take either your real estate or your personal property for them.

"Now let the government issue a note in payment of any part of its expenses. Like your note it will circulate where it is known to be good, or throughout the entire country because it is based upon taxes which all know must be paid and through taxes upon property."

"But if it is not redeemed how am I to pay my taxes?"

"With the note of course. Suppose A does some service to the government and receives in payment a full legal tender demand note—the way all money is first put in circulation.

"The government is indebted to A to the face value of the note the same as you were to me, the only difference being that your note being payable at some future time bore interest. The government's note being payable on demand and no interest accrues. If A turns the note over to B for supplies the note is redeemed for A and the government is indebted to B and so it may pass through many hands until it reaches you in time for you to pay your taxes with.

"The government receives it and its debt is paid. Every man who has held the note has received full value for it. Not a cent's worth of gold or silver has been used, but what better redemption can you ask for?"

"It sounds very well as a theory but it wont work as a fact. We must have gold and silver."

"I raise no objection to gold or silver money for as money there is no essential difference between them and paper.

"Legal tender notes have been a success in the past and I see no reason why they would not now. Notes of this kind carried us safely through the war of 1812 and through the panic of 1837 and certainly you have not forgotten the $60,000,000 in demand notes issued by Secretary Chase at the beginning of the civil war. Those notes were always worth dollar for dollar with gold and like gold were at one time at a premium of more than one hundred per cent. in greenbacks that contained that famous exception clause. They were not based upon anything but the credit of the government through its revenue and yet they were at all times and under all conditions worth their full face value so long as they were allowed to circulate. They were a perfect money."

"Then why were they withdrawn?"

"To make room for a money that could be controlled and manipulated by the bankers and gold gamblers; to make room for notes and bonds that bore interest that the people must be taxed to pay; to rob the many to enrich the few; to make a few princely fortunes and an army of dependents and tramps; and I believe the success of the measure has surpassed the expectations of its most sanguine supporters."

"If you don't stop reading those Populist papers you will get to be a full-fledged anarchist."

This last argument seemed so unanswerable that I relapsed into silence.

OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE IN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

(Editor of The National News:

Question—What is the area of France?

Answer—204,082 square miles, (about two-thirds the size of Texas.)

Q—What is the population of France?

A—38,218,903.

Q—What is the area of England, Wales, Scotland and Ireland?

A—121,121 square miles.

Q—What is the population of said countries, commonly called the British Isles or Great Britain?

A—39,313,097.

Q—How many owners of land are there in France?

A—About 3,226,000.

Q—How many owners of land are there in Great Britain?

A—About 180,000.

Q—What gave the above preponderance in favor of France?

A—One of the primary causes is that in 1816 Great Britain declared in favor of the single gold standard. During the business depression and great suffering that followed about four-fifths of the people lost their lands. (See speech of Hon. John Davis in The National View of November 11.)

Q—Is there any danger of a like catastrophe overtaking our farmers?

A—There is; for we are now traveling the road that surely leads to said end, and if we thus continue it is only a question of time when the great mass of the farming lands in the United States will be owned by a few capitalists.

Q—Is there no way to avert such a calamity?

A—Yes, it can be done by a proper exercise of the ballot. We have tried Congress with about three-fourths of the members thereof composed of lawyers, many of whom are the agents and at orneys of the wealthy corporations, sufficiently long to see that the political wheels must be reversed before we can ever hope for redress. In the future, our members of Congress should to a greater extent be selected from those who have horny hand and honest hearts. We would then be able to tax incomes and to increase the circulating medium to an extent that is imperatively demanded.

Q—Is there any probability that the people will consult their best interest in these matters?

$25.00 PREMIUM.

THE CAUCASIAN offers $25.00 as a premium to the person who can suggest the most feasible and effective method for preventing fraud, and securing as near as possible, a fair and honest election next fall under the present election law.

Every honest voter in the State, (no matter with what party he affiliates) has seriously thought of this matter. So give THE CAUCASIAN and the public the benefit of your ideas. Every patriot should do this, not only to stand a chance of getting the premium, but also in the interest of good government. Make your articles as short as possible to express your idea. We will publish them week after week. The State Ex. Com. of the People's party will decide to whom the premium shall be awarded.

NOTICE.

If any of our subscribers are failing to get the paper on the same week it is published they will confer a favor by letting us know, giving us the route over which the same reaches them. If on Star routes give us the railroad office from which it starts and days and hour of leaving. We desire this information that we may endeavor to adopt some plan by which we can reach all of our readers the week of publication.

MARION BUTLER.

THE CASE PRESENTED.

DO THE FARMERS NEED MORE MONEY?—THE QUESTION ANSWERED.

[Wilmington Messenger.]

Scott Hill, Jan. 10th, 1894.

Will you allow a constant reader of your valuable paper to call attention to some errors that quite a number of our State papers, and some correspondents too, have fallen into of late?

We frequently see such statements as these: "The farmers are better off than for several years." "The farmers have plenty of hog and hominy." "The farmer who has plenty of bread and meat does not need much money," etc., etc. Now I do not object to such statements. In fact, this scribe rejoices to know that quite a good number of our farmers have plenty of "hog and hominy;" but I claim, that the farmer does need some money as well as other people and that this great money stringency is pressing him more than most other people. There is an impression in many places and among many people that about all the farmer needs is plenty to eat and about money enough to buy his family a scanty supply once a year.

Now why should some newspapers and newspaper correspondents feel called upon to be constantly congratulating the farmer upon the fact that he has something to eat—and rather intimate that he should be content with "hog and hominy," while other people are clamoring for more money.

Every man who has a family should want to beautify his home, improve his surroundings and make his home attractive. Does not this disposition apply as much to the farmer as other people? And if so, does not the farmer need some cash to replenish his furniture, displace worn out carpets with new ones and otherwise improve his home and make it as attractive for his family as his city brother? Again, does not every intelligent man want to educate his children? And if so, who will say the intelligent farmer does not need money to educate his children? The fact is the city father has decidedly the advantage of his country brother in giving his children a primary education, at least. Public schools in our towns and cities are much more conducive of good than public schools in rural districts, so that the farmer who wants to educate his children must have more money to prepare his sons for college or business than town folks.

Again, why should the farmer be content with a primary or common school education for his children? He has as much right to want his boys and girls in our best colleges and universities as the merchant prince; and if we grant him this privilege, of course he will need money, because it costs as much to educate farmers' children as children of other people.

And again. Our people—a goodly number of them at least—love to build churches and have comfortable places in which to meet and worship God. Does not this inclination to have good churches and good preaching apply as much to the farmers as to other people? There seems to be an impression in some quarters that all the elegant churches and fine preachers must be in the city. Now, farmers do not need crave towering steeples founded on a massive pile of brownstone or brick. Nor do they crave fine pipe organs that costs thousands of dollars, and they are content to sit on comfortable benches instead of opera chairs; but while the farmer is content with less imposing structure and less style, beauty and grandeur, still he does want a comfortable church as his spiritual home and he thinks he ought to have good preaching if he must be denied the pleasure of sitting under the sound of a D. D. Now if we grant the farmer a comfortable church in which to worship, a pastor to minister to his spiritual necessities, of course he needs some money to meet his church obligations.

And still again, every intelligent farmer wants to read and wants to put good books, papers and magazines in the hands of his children, and if we grant him this privilege of course he will need some more money to pay for them.

Now who will dare say the farmer has not a perfect right to want all these things. He has a perfect right to want them—a perfect right to expect them and a perfect right to demand of the powers that be more than "hog and hominy." Because he tills the soil doesn't mean that he must be denied all these things and at the same time be content with the denial. The farmer does not appreciate these congratulatory references of newspapers and correspondents about his happy (?) condition.

The average farmer is reading and thinking a good deal about his condition and let these papers and correspondents learn that he is no fool; that he knows that he needs it badly.

Let the powers that are in authority do what they have been promising for thirty years; then our farmer will have a market for his products, will have money for his industry and then and not till then will our fair Southland "blossom as a rose." AGRICOLA.

"Tommy," said the teacher, do, you know what the word 'foresight' means?" "Yee'm." "Can you give me an illustration?" "Yes'm." "You may do so." "Last night my mamma told the doctor he might as well call around and see me Thanksgiving night."---Washington Star.

THERE IS ROOM FOR A THIRD PARTY.

EDITOR OF THE CAUCASIAN:—Just after the November election in 1893, The Atlanta Constitution, which in the interval of campaigns feigns great friendliness for the masses and is remarkable always for the agility of its frequent somersets, published an editorial which was copied to the Fayetteville Observer under the head-line, "No place for a Third Party." About a month ago, a personal friend, whose political view differ from mine, with a measure of quiet compassion for my waywardness, directed my attention to this editorial. I read the editorial with interest; for from careful observation of the course of events and from passing associations with men of every partisan affiliation in all sections of the State, I had become very certain not only that there was a place for a Third party, but that this place was growing larger from day to day. Ride with open ears in a railroad car, or listen attentively in a hotel, or drop into conversation with a stranger by the way, as I have done the past year, and the magnitude of popular disgust, the inevitable defection from old party lines, and the rapid growth of Populists sentiment become so evident that you have no need to read official figures for encourragement; nor will you be put out of heart by statements like the following: "It becomes evident that the Populists have cut a very insignificant figure in the fight. * * * They were overwhelmingly snowed under in Virginia. * * * In other states they failed to cause even a ripple on the surface. * * * They cannot organize a Third party with any reasonable hope of success under existing conditions;" unless this last phrase, "under existing conditions," is intended as a mild prophecy of the repetition in the future of the fraudulent methods used here in 1892 and used in Virginia in 1893 to "snow under" the Populists, methods which pave an easy road to bloodshed in every conservation communities. Furthermore, it is well known to readers of reform papers that the Populists in 1893 made remarkable gains everywhere, notably in Virginia even in the face of fraud self-confessed, while the old parties, even when successful, succeeded with a greatly diminished poll. The army of stay-at-homes was never so great in Virginia, for instance, thousands, having lost confidence in the Democratic party but not yet having the courage neccessary to break entirely from old associations, or suffering the common feeling of the deceived—a temporary loss of faith in everything, expressed their disgust by not voting at all.

After reading such editorials in the light of events now transpiring, one feels inclined to ask, what is the purpose of political parties, and why do men gather to the support of one or another? Parties come into existence for the purpose of redressing popular wrongs. You can conceive of no reason for their existence if it be not to secure the enactment of certain definite principles into law, principles which in the judgment of their advocates will advance the general welfare. A man of intelligence will support one party or another according as the principles and the practice of the one or the other are consonant with his own views of right and justice. Until a party has "a chance,"—that word is classic—it may possibly plead for support on the basis of its principles. After it has had a chance, it must be judged on the basis of its practice as the best and only evidence of its principles. "By their fruits shall ye know them." When a party has had a chance and has grossly failed to use it when it has laid aside its ancient principle and practised the principles of its enemy, only maudlin sentiment on the one hand or worse than suicidal prejudice on the other can secure the continual support of its adherents. Political parties are made for use on broad principles of humanity. The support of a party ought to be a business proposition. If you bought a plow to do a certain work, give it a fair trial, and it failed at tellerly, as a man of common sense, what would you do? If you bought a cow for milk, fed her well, and she gave no milk, would you heep on feeding her with the certainty of doring without milk, simply because of her relatian to your ancestry? A certain man was devoted to 'possum. While 'possum-hunting, he caught a po'ecat. Through prejudice and sentiment, he tried to persuade himself and others that the polecat was a 'possum. He simply disgusted the remainder of his family. What think you of that man?

If the Democratic party were to realize its promise, there might be no place for a Third party. But, failing to redeem its pledges, it has lost its ancient place in the head and heart of the people. A mercenary press throughout the South, without convictions or courage, docile under the lead of great metropolitan journals, may attempt a perpetuation of its power with new promises, new men, and new explanations, but the multitudes have left it, and only these will remain quietly in it who are suggested in job's self-answered question. "Both the wild ass bray when he hath grass, or loweth the ox over his fodder?"

Aut said the Constitution and the Fayetteville Observer, "The two old parties represent the opposite political creeds of the people." If this were true, there would then be no place for a Third party. But it is not true. The two old parties represent the same political creed. Their speech-making in congress and out is sometimes at variance, but their legislation and administration practice, their policy, is the same. Where is the tariff reform so earnestly promised in the last campaign? The wilful robbery of a Republican high tariff continues under an administration Democratic from rind to core. "The Wilson bill dealt tenderly with protection," and does not propose to put the tariff lower than the well-accused Republicans had it in Garfield's day. The time-worn slogan of a "Tariff for revenue only" materializes into a "tariff for protection." After twenty years of educational denunciation of the Republican party for its demonetization of silver and all the consequent evils, twenty years of premeditated deception, without compunction of conscience or shame at its treachery, the Democratic party perpetuates the very crime which it had taught us to be the height of Republican atrocity. Pledged to the destruction of trusts and monopolies as instances of Republican enormity, the Democratic party prosecutes no trust and cares for every monopoly with Republican tenderness. Denunciation of Republican extravagance, "Reed's Billion-dollarism," one of the strongest cards ever played by Democratic hand, having served the purpose of electing a more extravagant Democratic congress under Mr. Crisp, is not much alluded to these days by Democratic papers. The bad Republican laws which, we were told, made it necessary for the Crisp congress to exceed Reed's, this present congress, pleged to tariff reform on ancient Democratic lines, to the restoration of silver as standard money, and to economy in national expenditures, has made no effort to repeal. To squander a thousand millions every two years is now the settled policy of both old parties. By it, they have emptied the Treasury of its surplus and left the national debts unpaid; to replenish it, a Democratic Secretary advises the issuing of $200,000-000.—of bonds; and, claiming authority under an old law which no Republican had thought sufficient for himself, he issues fifty millions without waiting for later authority from a congress in session. The moneyed elements set out deliberately for another issue of bonds upon this nation, and the Democratic "party of the people" in a time of peace, makes indecent haste to destroy popular resources and to increase the public debt. This party from which so much was fondly expected and from which so much was urgently needed for the preservation of property, life, and liberty has not fulfilled a single promise on which it received the people's support; it has not redeemed a single pledge which it gave to the public.

In a time of extremest internal peril,—unprecedented wrecking of individual fortunes; stagnation in every business, trade, and industry; enforced idleness and consequent destitution and starvation (in a land of "overproduction") of millions, which the charity of soup-houses and breadfunds inadequately relieves; consequent loss of the pride of citizenship, and the sapping of every element of manhood so vital to the perpetuation of a republic: desperation and misery as bitter as ever groaned under a monarchy;—a Democratic president busily attempts the overthrow of a young republic and the re-establishment, on theoretical grounds of justice, of a dissolute monarchy; a Democratic congress does nothing to relieve the universal distress, and Democratic congressmen, like common criminals (and they are no less) are sought for and arrested to make a quorum for the transaction of any business whatever. Say, if you will, that all these evils are the inevitable event of "30 years of Republican bad legislation." The failure to undo this evil legislation and so to redress these wrongs is now chargeable only to the party in power; and it is evidence, furthermore, of a conspiracy against the masses, entered into by the controlling elements of both old parties. Still there is a certain class of editors and now and then a sucker, participant or expectant, who cry out that the success of the Democratic party is the only hope of the people.

Inertia is a property of matter. It is no less a property of mind. We from habits of thought and action. We are prone to run in ruts. We do what we have done simply because we have done so before. We have voted this way and with the best of intentions. Perhaps we were doing the best we knew. And as there was no lack of honestly of purpose, so, now that the deception is manifest, the same honesty of purpose will turn a man from the error of his way. It was hard to break from old associations in the last campaign, even when a man's judgment led him that way: the denunciation was so bitter, and the appeal for a chance was so earnest and had in it so much of ante-judgment promise. In the coming campaign, it will be far easier to vote the Populist ticket, and Democratic incompetency or unfaithfulness will drive multitudes to vote it for the first time.

The United Stated government maintains along our coast a life saving service, the purpose of which is to prevent wrecks and consequent loss of life and property, and in case of wrecks to save life and property. It accomplishes something in its line and ought therefore to be continued. Suppose, however, it never prevented a wreck, or after a wreck never saved life or property: what excuse could the government give for its maintenance? Suppose,

(Continued on Second Page.)

NOT A PEOPLE'S PARTY PAPER.

A PRESENTATION THAT CORRECTS A MISREPRESENTATION.

The Virginia Sun Sets the Richmond Times Right.

Since the late election in Virginia the Richmond Times, a leading Democratic daily and a strong gold bug paper, has been denouncing election frauds. This has caused some of the politicians and papers to charge that the Times was a People's party paper. The Virginia Sun, the leading People's party paper in the State, comes to the rescue and shows that the charge is false. This is what the Sun says:

"It is very refreshing day after day to take up the Richmond Times and find that its spell of virtue is no spasmodic twinge of conscience, that its 'passion for justice' is given full play, that that grand old fundamental doctrine of pure Democracy, 'Equal rights to all and special privileges to none,' is the plummet truth by which it seeks to decide public questions. There is a hope for the Times. It has unearthed for itself that long-forgotten principle of Democracy, and if it will honestly and courageously follow it in all its investigations as it is now doing, it will not only have the approval of its own conscience, but also the applause and admiration of all honest men. *

"It is a significant and hopeful sign of the times that as a result of its new departure in the path of virtue, the Times is able to announce that its circulation 'is larger than ever before in its history, and steadily increasing.' The Sun knows this to be a fact from reliable information from an independent source, and we congratulate the Times on its proving the truth of the old adage that 'Honesty is the best policy.' It is a case of virtue its own reward, as no one will accuse the Times of being honest from policy. But the Sun's congratulations are extended to the people of Virginia much more than the Times. Their response to the Times' effort in behalf of honest journalism shows that their heart is in the right place, that they love the truth, that they are sick and tired of being hood-winked, of hearing good called evil, and evil good. The future is bright with promise when a great Virginia daily comes out as the champion of 'equal rights,' and promises to 'go down in endless defeat and gloom' rather than surrender this principle. The future is still brighter when the heart of the people turns with yearning approval to this new beacon of righteousness shining through the black wastes of political corruption.

"Two years ago the People's party adopted as its fundamental principle, 'Equal rights to all and special privileges to none.' It ran up this motto to its mast-head, and nailed it there. Now the Times is flying the same flag. Is the Times, then, Populist? By no means, and it may never become such. The difference between the Times and the Populist is this: The Populist applies the principle of 'equal rights' to every question, while the Times thus far has only applied it to two or three. The difference between them is one of degree, not of kind. The Populist has been longer in the business of 'equal rights,' that is all. If the Times, with its intelligence, will patiently and fearlessly push its investigations into all public questions with the principle of equal rights as its guide, it cannot fail sooner or later to become Populist. Why? Because it will have no where else to go. The Democratic party forsook the principle of equal rights, and for this and for no other reason the Populists were compelled to leave that party. We did not want a new party, we were wedded to the Democratic party, but our manhood and citizenship demanded equal rights, and when these were denied us in our own party, honor and self-respect compelled us to join a party which did recognize them. But the Times, though no less honest and courages than the exiles from the party for conscience sake, may stop short of taking the step which logically presents itself. Why? Because accepting certain preconceived theories and traditions as axiomatic, it may never enter its head to investigate them in the light of equal rights. Thus, it believes in the single gold standard of value, and accepts it as a self-evident truth that gold is the only honest money. It never has, and it never may, put its financial views to the test of equal rights, and it may therefore end its days as an honest gold bug.

"Or, again, it may use the test of equal rights with imperfect understanding of the rights involved. Thus, it is opposed to an income tax for the reason that such a tax is against the principle of equal rights. The Populist approves the income tax because he regards it as a conspicuous exemplification of the principle of equal rights. Which is right? They are both right from their respective points of view. The Times insists that a rich man should not be taxed proportionately more than a poor man, and claims that that is equal rights. At the first blush the Times would seem to be correct, but probing deeper we find the Times' view shallow and misleading. Equal taxation presses equally on the rich and on the poor; the burden must not be felt more by one than the other. Ability to pay must be considered, and the taxes levied in such a way that the rich will feel the payment of them just as much as the poor. This is equal rights, and the only way to give it effect is to place a graduated income tax on the rich. The Times may never see this, and may, therefore, never become Populist.

"But, as we said at the outset, there is hope for the Times. All honor to it for placing principle above party, honor before profit, truth against expediency. Let the Populists of Virginia show their approval of the honorable course pursued by the Times by taking it."

Go to THE CAUCASIAN office to buy old papers.

THE CAUCASIAN

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

MARION BUTLER, Editor & Propr.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

ONE YEAR, - - - - - - - - - $1.00
SIX MONTHS, - - - - - - - - 50

[Entered at the Post Office at Goldsboro', N. C., as second-class mail matter.]

THE CAUCASIAN'S WARNING.

THE CAUCASIAN has always stood by the people and advocated and defended pure Jeffersonian Democracy. For years it did it, by advocating reform in the Democratic party. It did it by keeping before the people the principles of pure Democracy, and by showing them how and where the party had degenerated, had drifted away from the great principles of good government, as advocated and sustained by our fathers. We warned the people that a machine was being built up in the party that hated the principles of Democracy, and had no regard for the right or the interest of the people.

Week after week, and month after month, we called attention to the fact that these enemies of Democracy (knowing that the people believed in the principles of Jefferson and Jackson) claimed themselves to be believers in Democracy, and even masqueraded under its flag, while they served monopolies and robbed the people.

THE CAUCASIAN warned every voter that the tools of monopoly and the agents of the money power (if they control the party machine) could and would rob the people in the name of Democracy, just as Judas Iscariot betrayed his Master in the name of christianity.

THE CAUCASIAN admonished the people that the NAME of Democracy had no "saving grace" unless accompanied by the PRINCIPLES of Jefferson and Jackson. We warned the people that the name without the principle, was a false light to lure them on the dangerous and deathly shoals of corporate greed.

This was in the spring of 1892. The time was approaching when the people must march to another contest and another battle of ballots. There were in the ranks of those who called themselves Democrats, two classes:

First: Those who believed in the principles of Democracy, and who wanted good government.

Second: Those who hated the principles of Democracy but wanted to serve selfish and class interests in the name of Democracy.

At Chicago the second class, the enemies of Democracy and the people captured the name of the party, and started down the road of monopoly to goldbug station.

THE CAUCASIAN and all those of the first-class had come to the forks of the road, we had to stand to the principles of Democracy without the name, or follow the enemies of Democracy with the name. It was a trying hour, for even the name of Democracy had become dear to us. But THE CAUCASIAN stood true to its convictions. It stood by the principles of Democracy and took up the march under the People's banner, down the road that leads to the station of equal rights to all, and special privilege to none.

THE CAUCASIAN warned the people against Clevelandism, and told them that there was no Democracy under the banner that he carried. We branded him as a traitor, we showed that his election meant the triumph of the enemies of Democracy, the triumph of the mugwumpery, the triumph of trusts and monopoly, the triumph of the goldbug power of England, followed by the servitude of the people.

Thousands of the best and purest men of North Carolina (and the same is true of other States) thought that THE CAUCASIAN was wrong. They believed in the same principles that THE CAUCASIAN believed in, but thought that we were going in the wrong direction to get them. These men were honest, though they followed the false banner of Cleveland, for they believed the fair but false promises made those masquerading as Democrats, by those who hated Democracy, but who had stolen the people's flag.

The events of the last eighteen months have proven that THE CAUCASIAN was right. Every prediction we made has come true and every warning we gave the people has been verified by cruel realities. Would to God that we had been wrong, for then the country would be spared some of the evils from which it is now suffering. But believing then that we saw the danger, we did our duty and gave the warning, and we would do it again even if we stood alone in this great country of millions of voters.

THE CAUCASIAN'S APPEAL.

To-day we are again nearing the time when the people must march to another contest, another battle of ballots. The people voted wrong last time, and are now reaping what they sowed. The future depends upon how we vote in the coming contest.

To-day THE CAUCASIAN extends a fraternal hand to all who believes in the principles of good government and the rule of the people (to all who were deceived in the last campaign) to join us under the people's banner and fight for the principles that they believed in two years ago, and believe in now—the principles of pure Democracy. Bro. J. J. Long has already given his hand, and there are fifty thousand more like him in North Carolina. Friends, patriots, let us get together, let us dethrone the machine and the plutocracy that now control both the Democratic and the Republican parties. Let us redeem the country with ballots, and leave to the next generation a government under which every man who will work can earn an honest and decent living. A living that will keep you out of debt; a living that will raise your family creditably, and give your children the education that they must have to battle with this cruel world. It can be done; will we do it?

P. S. Remember that there are ninety-nine men in North Carolina to-day suffering from the present conditions, to where there is one being benefited. This condition was caused by voting. The ninety-nine men have voted for the benefit of the one. Will the ninety-nine men get together and vote for themselves, their wives and their children? We don't ask them to vote even against that one man, but to vote to put him on the same footing with the ninety-nine. This is an hour for brave hearts and patriots. Let them come to the front and redeem our country from the hands of the traitors into which it has fallen.

In another column we publish a communication sent to the Messenger by a farmer in Pender county. He answers the question "Do the farmers need more money?" The question is well answered and the situation properly presented. We suspect that the author is none other than Hon. L. H. McClammy. At any rate it is worthy of his facile pen.

The Vance, Ransom and Simmons tangle has passed the stage where the plea of party harmony is possible no longer. It is now war to the knife and knife to the hilt. Read our Washington letter this week. "Jonathan Edwards" goes to the root of the situation.

A WEEK'S NEWS

GATHERED FROM EVERY QUARTER OF THE WORLD

And Briefly Told For the Readers of The Caucasian.

Mrs. Lease and the Gov. of Kansas.

The Supreme Court of Kansas has decided that the Governer had no power to remove Mrs. Lease from office without investigation and the finding of sufficient cause. The Governor will now proceed to make lawful investigation.

New Postmasters.

The President has made the following nominations for postmasters: W. T. Blackwell, Durham; Matt Manly, New Berne; J. B. Sherrill, Concord and Edwin Barnes Wilson.

Federal Election Law Repealed.

Congress has passed the bill to repeal the Federal Election Laws and has been signed by the President. The Populist voted to repeal the law.

Raleigh's Dead.

Col. J. M. Heck died last Sunday in Philadelphia, and Judge Read the President of the Raleigh National Bank died yesterday.

Mississippi's New Senator.

Hon. A. J. McLaurin has been elected U. S. Senator by the Legislature of Mississippi to succeed Senator Walthall resigned.

Jernigan Gets a Place.

The President has appointed Hon. T. R. Jernigan Consul General to Shanghai to succeed the late A. D. Jones.

New Collector.

Wm. R. Kenan has been appointed collector of customs for Wilmington.

As a result of Rev. Dr. Bryson, of Alabama, visit to Charlotte in the interest of Foreign Missionary Workers, three young ladies have offered their services and are ready to go wherever they may be sent. The young ladies are: Miss Grier, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. S. A. Grier, of Rocky River; Miss Neal, of Salisbury, and Miss Torrance, the accomplished daughter of Capt. R. A. Torrance county tax collector.

J. D. Rockefeller, the standard oil magnate, last week got control of all the iron mines around Lake Superior and certain iron mines in Cuba. The best iron in the world for Bessemer steel is produced by the mines he bought. The owners of the mines got into straights and he got the property at a very low figure. He now has a trust on iron as well as oil.

The Populist, or Jeffersonian Democrats of Alabama held their State Convention at Birmingham on the 8th inst. Hon. Reuben F. Kolb was nominated for Governor. It is thought that Kolb will be elected by a large plurality.

It is reported that ex-President Harrison is soon to be married to Mrs. Stanford, widow of the late Leland Stanford, the California millionaire and United States Senator. Mrs. Stanfords wealth is estimated at $20,000,000.

Peter De Graff was hanged at Winston, N. C., last Thursday for the murder of his sweet heart, Ellen Smith. DeGraff confessed his crime after he reached the scaffold.

The Virginia Sun, a splendid reform paper, has changed its office of publication from Richmond to Alexandria Virginia.

VANCE'S BOMBSHELL.

HE OPPOSES SIMMONS' CONFIRMATION BECAUSE HE IS UNFIT TO HOLD THE OFFICE.

THE "BOSS" CHUCKLES OVER THE SITUATION.

SIMMONS' FUNERAL MEANS TOM SKINNER'S APPOINTMENT.

THE FATALITY OF GOV. CARR'S AUTOGRAPH.

Why Bourne is not Postmaster at Tarboro ---Democratic Leaders Attempting to Rally the Party on the Silver Question--- The Project to Organize an Anti-Cleveland Party Abandoned---For it has been Substituted a Policy of Abuse and Condemnation---Beware of Anti-Cleveland Democrats.

(From Our Special Correspondent in Washington.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12th.—Now "Simmons and the Democratic party" has got it square in the neck. The "machine" fellows were howling for "charges." They pursued Senator Vance to his far away retreat in Florida. The answer came back: "I shall oppose Simmons' confirmation on personal and public grounds—grounds connected with his unfitness to hold the position for which he has been appointed." That's the end of Simmons and the beginning of the fight against Ransom that means Jarvis' nomination by the Democratic caucus. Obviously for sometime this rupture has been inevitable. Simmons is responsible, in a measure, for its precipitation at this time. His interference with Vance's recommendations was

INSOLENT AND DEFIANT.

The extenuation now offered that he only answered certained questions when interrogated about Gudger and Hale, is only pleading the baby act. Besides it is not true. When he told the State Department that Hale had not long been a resident of the State, he omitted to state that Hale had exposed his treachery to the Democratic party at the Clinton convention. It is very well known what he said both at the State Department and at the White House about Senator Vance. He was brought here for that purpose and unless the people have lied in whose interest he belittled Vance, he grossly prostituted his position as chairman of the State committee in defeating Vance's recommendations. Vance would be lost to all sense of self-respect if he did not oppose and defeat Simmons' confirmation. Everybody knows that Vance's democracy is next to his religion, and at times he has almost lost sight of every consideration that influences a man to be honest in deferrence to the protest of the Democratic leaders in North Carolina. It has been the trial of his life to resist the appeals made to him in the interest

OF PARTY HARMONY.

It has cost him a vexation of spirit and a perturbance of mind that few people will be able to appreciate. But let it be understood that his position in this matter is unqualifiedly endorsed by scores and scores of the best men in the rank and file of the Democratic party in the State. It is now in order for Simmons' to resign "in the interest of party harmony." A resignation or a funeral it will be soon.

Vance's letter has produced

CONSTERNATION AND DISMAY

among the Ransom crowd here. One and all of the flunkies who dance attendance upon the "boss" denounce Vance as a "traitor!" Think of it! Vance a traitor! Privately they grit their teeth and damn him for being an honest man. One of Ransom's henchmen here said: "I knew all the time that old Vance, damn him, was an Allianceman at heart." Other complimentary things on this line are said by the "cuckoos."

Ransom enjoys the situation immensely. He indulges in a sleeve-laugh now and then and philosophically resigns himself to the inevitable saying, in a spirit of pathetic meekness, "that all things happen for the best."

AND SO IT DOES

for him in this matter. Tom Skinner will succeed Simmons and the change will be worth many votes to Ransom. His appointment, it is understood, will be entirely agreeable to Senator Vance. Had it been simply a question of politics no opposition to Simmons would have been made. He is a weak man in every way, and his administration of the collectorship would have cost the Democratic party thousands of votes. Hence these Ransomian tears!

THE MAIMED AND WOUNDED.

The fellow who fails to get an office is always a martyr, in his own estimation, but there are conspicuous exceptions to the rule, and the Torboro postoffice appointment is an exception. Capt. Bourne was the victim in this case. His endorsements were of the very highest character, but in a fatal moment his zeal got the better of him. It was Elias Carr's autograph that did the work. That Gov. Carr was influenced by the best motives nobody doubts for a moment, but what strange fatality follows the most innocent and disinterested acts of some people. When the "boss" read Gov. Carr's letter the situation developed an entirely different aspect and thenceforward it was a "Bourne from whence no traveller ever returns." For some reason the Alliance Governor and the

PLUTOCRATIC SENATOR

do not agree. Why, nobody seems to know. But since Ransom declared Carr's nomination for Governor "the greatest calamity that ever befell the State," the relations between them have been somewhat strained. At one time the hope was entertained that an armistice might be arranged and the Rev. Dr. Sanderlin, of blessed memory, was to be the medium of negotiation, but the hero of the Bostian bridge disaster, protested and the status quo remains unchanged.

NOT INTENDED FOR PUBLICATION.

Well informed North Carolina Democrats who are really very much concerned about the situation in the State and who talk about it privately and not for publication, speak of the political condition from the Democratic standpoint as almost hopeless. What now most perplexes the leaders is the feasibility and wisdom of organizing an anti-Cleveland party in the State on the silver question. How to do this and save Ransom is where the perplexity comes in, and now that an open war between Ransom and Vance has been declared, the project must be abandoned. Ransom men and anti-Ransom men, all agree that Cleveland's policy has wrecked the Democratic party in the State. There is a hope that its fragments may be got together in some mysterious way in the passage of the Bland seignorage act. If it gets to the Senate Ransom will vote for it, and Cleveland will veto it. In this way material for another makeshift will be available. It will be a "good enough Richmond" for the next congressional election. The present policy of the Democratic leaders is to abuse, condemn and denounce the Cleveland administration. They don't mean one word of it.

JONATHAN EDWARDS.

THERE IS ROOM FOR A THIRD PARTY.

[Continued from first page.]

again, that this service not only failed to prevent wrecks and to save aught from them, but itself caused the wrecks and consequent loss of life and property: what would you think of the government that would insist on maintaining such a service, saying that it was the seafarer's only hope and that there was no room for another? Pretending a service for the preservation of our national welfare, either the Republican party or the Democratic party or, indeed, both of them have legislated this countrry into its present pitiable plight, precipitating a national wreck of life and property, which the Democratic party does not relieve. Of what service has the Republican party been to the masses of the nation? Of what use is the Democratic party now? What room is there for it? Ananias kept back a part of the price: it has kept back the whole. Let it enlarge and occupy the room of Ananias.

There is room either for a Third party or for inevitable ruin. After the unparallcled object-lesson of the past eight months, if there were in the minds of thoughtful men "no room for a Third party," Populists would at least be pardened for saying among themselves, "Though thou shouldest bray a fool in a mortar among wheat with a pestle, yet will not his foolishness depart from him."

CYRUS THOMPSON.

ALLIANCE SPEAKING.

EDITOR CAUCASIAN:—Please publish the following appointments for Wilson county. I will speak to the Alliance and public generally at the following times and places:

Toisnot Alliance, Monday, March 5th, 1894.

Thompson's Alliance, Tuesday, March 6th.

Bloomery Alliance, Wednesday, March 7th.

Red Oak Grove Alliance, Thursday, March 8th.

Pleasant Grove Alliance, Friday, March 9th.

Rockridge Alliance, Saturday, March 10th, 12 o'clock.

Springhill Alliance, Monday, March 12th, 12 o'clock.

Munfords X Roads Alliance, Tuesday, March 13th.

Lucama Alliance, Wednesday, March 14th.

Black Creek Alliance, Thursday, March 15th.

Stantonsburg Alliance, Friday, March 16th.

Saratoga Alliance, Saturday, March 17th, 2 o'clock, p. m.

New Hope Alliance, Saturday 17th at 6 o'clock, p. m.

Hour of speaking at other places will be arraigned by the different Alliances.

Progressive Farmer please copy.

J. D. MEARS,
Lecturer Wilson County Alliance.

DUPLIN SUPERIOR COURT.

Jurors, parties and witnesses are hereby notified to attend the February term of Duplin Superior court on Tuesday, 20th, as there will be no court on Monday, 19th. By order of the Judge.

JNO. A. GAVIN, Clerk.

Alliance Speaking

At

Grantham's Store, Wayne Co., Feb. 23rd.

Marion Butler will speak at Grantham's Store, Wayne county, on Friday February 23rd, commencing at 11 o'clock. The public invited.

3t. T. I. SUTTON, Sec'y.

The Godey Publishing Company of New York, publishers of Godey's Magazine, has made an assignment.

Jonathan and His Continent.

By MAX O'RELL (Author of "John Bull and His Island," "John Bull, Jr.," Etc.) and JACK ALLYN.

Translated by Mme. Paul Blouet. Copyrighted by Cassell & Co. New York, and published by special arrangement through the American Press Association.

Paul Blouet (Max O'Rell) is a remarkably clever Frenchman, who has devoted his talents mostly to satirizing the Anglo-Saxon race. The book from which the following extracts are made is his latest production, and material for it was gathered during his recent visit to America.

XX—REPORTING.

The Art as Practiced in America Amazes the Versatile Frenchman.

"Journalism has killed literature and reporting is killing journalism." So exclaims M. Albert Milland.

In America reporting has simply overrun, swallowed up journalism.

For the interviewer nothing is sacred.

Do not believe you have got over the difficulty by having him told that you are not at home. He will return to the charge ten, twenty times; he will stand sentinel at your door, sleep on the mat outside your hotel bedroom, so as to pounce upon you as soon as you show your face in the morning. Should you succeed in escaping the hunter, rather than return to the newspaper office empty handed he will find your wife and ask her if you snore, whether you are an early riser, whether you are the more amiable after dinner or before, what you eat at breakfast, what is your favorite color in trousers and what size boots you take. He will ask her when you were married, how long your honeymoon lasted, if you have children and whether they have cut their teeth. With these materials he will make up a column.

There is no question too indiscreet for these enterprising inquisitors; they would have interviewed St. Anthony in his hut.

Do not shout victory, either, because you have succeeded in getting rid of the interviewer without replying to his questions. To your stupefaction, the newspapers next day will have an account of the conversation which you might have had with their reporters.

If my advice be worth giving, the best thing you can do, when the interviewer presents himself and says, "I am a reporter, sir, and I have come to ask you for a few moments' chat," is to say to him: "Mad to see you, sir: pray be seated."

After all, interviewing is an operation that one survives, and, to be just, I must say that American reporters in general are very courteous, obliging, and—which is simply astounding when one considers that they rarely take notes—accurate in their accounts of interviews.

On the 11th of November, 1887, at 9 a. m., the Germanic, after a terribly rough passage of nine days, entered the harbor of New York. All at once the Germanic stopped. A little steam tug drew up alongside, and there stepped on board a few custom house officers, followed by several other persons. "Look out!" cried one of my fellow passengers. "What is the matter?" I asked. "The interviewers!" "Nonsense, not here surely," I exclaimed.

No sooner were the words out of my mouth than two young men handed me their cards, with the announcement that they were journalists.

"We have come to present our respects to you," they said, "and to wish you a pleasant time in our country."

While they uttered these words they scanned me from head to foot, jotting a few strokes on the note books. They were taking my portrait, which appeared next morning.

One paper gave the following description of your humble servant: "Max O'Rell is a rather globular Frenchman of about forty."

"Globular!" the idea!

Question after question was put with the rapidity of lightning flashes. "Have you had a good passage?" "Are you sick at sea?" "Where were you born?" "How old are you?" "How long do you mean to stay in the United States?"

"Excuse me, gentlemen," I said, "I am tired and am going to the hotel to rest. I shall be happy to see you this afternoon."

Oh! that first afternoon in New York, spent in the company of the interviewers! I shall never forget it!

"Ah!" said one of them, after the usual salutations, "we are going to bore you, so let us begin at the beginning."

This made me smile. "I know your first question," I said, "you are going to ask me whether this is my first visit to America."

"You are right, that is generally our first question; but I have another to ask you before. You have just eaten your first meal in America; what did you have?"

"Gentlemen," I replied as seriously as I possibly could, "I have just been in for a piece of turbot, a beefsteak and potato chips, a celery salad, and a vanilla ice."

"And now," remarked another reporter, "I have an important question to put to you. I hope it will not astonish you."

"Oh!" I replied, "I am in America, and quite ready not to be astonished at anything."

"Well, then," said he, "I want to ask you what are your impressions of America."

"Excuse me," I exclaimed, "I have only been in it three hours, and those three hours have been spent in this hotel. You must really allow me to abstain for the moment from telling you what I think of America; for you will admit, I hope, that one must have passed a whole day at least in America, in order to judge it with any accuracy."

Here I rolled a cigarette and rang for a lemon squash. The reporters immediately made an entry in their note books. "What is that you have put down?" I asked.

A young fellow, with a face beaming with activity and intelligence, replied: "I wrote that at this point of our conversation you rolled a cigarette and rang for a lemon squash."

"Really, gentlemen," I ventured to observe, "do you imagine that such a remark as that can possess the slightest interest for your readers?"

"Without doubt," they replied.

"Oh! in that case, excuse me; I ought to have known that in America, as elsewhere, an intelligent man knows his business. Go on with your questions, you interest me greatly."

The questions recommenced. One wanted biographical details, another the origin of my pseudonym. One wished to know if I worked in the morning, the afternoon or the evening; another whether I worked sitting or standing up, and also whether I used ruled paper and quill pens. One reporter asked me if I thought in English or in French, another whether Gen. Boulanger had any chance of soon being elected president of the French republic. If I crossed my legs during the conversation, if I took off my glasses, nothing escaped these journalists; everything was jotted down.

With the idea of giving them something better worth writing, I launched into anecdotes. This brought about a little scene which was quite comic. If I looked at one reporter a little oftener than the rest, while I told an anecdote, would turn to his brethren, and say: "This story is for my paper, you have no right to take it down; it was told especially to me."

"Not at all," would cry the others, "it was told to all of us."

In spite of this, the harmony of the meeting was not disturbed.

Next day, I procured all the New York morning papers.

Judge of my surprise, on opening the first paper, to find nearly two columns full of amusing details, cleverly mingled and arranged by men who, I had always supposed, were mere stenographers. Everything was faithfully reported and artistically set down. The smallest incidents were rendered interesting by the manner of telling. Maj. Pond, my manager, for instance, who had peacefully dropped asleep, comfortably installed, with his head on the sofa pillows and his feet on the back of a chair; my own gestures; the description of the pretty and elegantly furnished office—all was very crisp and vivid. They had turned everything to account; even the arrival of the lemon squash was made to furnish a little paragraph that was droll and attractive. You might have imagined that the whole thing was the first chapter of a novel, commencing with the majestic entry of a steamer into New York harbor.

Three years ago, when Mr. Grover Cleveland, president of the United States, married the prettiest and most charming of his country women, he chose Deer Park to spend his honeymoon in, far from the world and its bustle, and above all, far from the reporters. However, to put himself out of reach of the interviewers, he thought it well to employ eight detectives to guard the approaches to his retreat. This number was soon found insufficient, and a week later twelve argus eyed watchers were on the alert to prevent any person whomsoever from getting within 300 yards of the cottage. The interviewers were outdone, and had to admit themselves baffled. The papers had no details worth giving to their readers.

This must have been enough to make any enterprising editor tear his hair or go and hang himself.

To have in one's editorial drawer such headings as "Grover in clover," or "Drops of honey sipped in Deer Park," and not to be able to use them!

It was hard lines.

XXI—LITERATURE.

Poets, Novelists, Essayists, Historians, Humorists, Journalists—Writers for the Young.

America has not yet produced a transcendent literary genius; but she has the right to be proud of a national literature which includes poets, historians, novelists, essayists and critics of a superior order.

The Athenæum acknowledged, a short while ago, that the best criticism on the English poets of the Victorian era was that written by Mr. Edmund Clarence Stedman.

In poetry, the bright lights are William Cullen Bryant and Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, both pure and noble, and as much appreciated by the English as by their own compatriots; Edgar Allan Poe, James Russell Lowell, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Edmund Clarence Stedman, Bayard Taylor, John Greenleaf Whittier, Walt Whitman, Richard Watson Gilder, Edgar Fawcett, William Winter, the celebrated dramatic critic, Maria Brooks and a galaxy of women, who form a graceful garland in this garden of poets. In the Western dialect, a poet, Mr. James Whitcomb Riley, knows how to draw tears through the smiles which his humor provokes.

Who has not read in his youth the novels of Fenimore Cooper? Who has not thrilled over the weird tales of Poe? Among the most famous names in fiction are also Washington Irving, N. Parker Willis, Nathaniel Hawthorne, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Marion Crawford, Frank Stockton, George W. Cable, Frances Hodgson Burnett, Henry James, W. D. Howells, Julian Hawthorne, Thomas Bailey Aldrich, Charles Dudley Warner, Bret Harte, who is also a poet, Edward Eggleston, J. Brander Matthews. All these names are household words wherever the English language is spoken. The greatest success of the century has been attained by an American novel directed against slavery and instrumental in its destruction. Its author, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, is a sister of the celebrated Henry Ward Beecher.

In the philosophical essay, Ralph Waldo Emerson and Robert Ingersoll are unapproachable in their different styles.

In literary criticism must be named George William Curtis, as well as Stedman and Winter, already named among the poets.

History is, perhaps, of all the branches of American literature, that which has found its highest expression. Washington Irving, Prescott, Bancroft, Hildreth, Sparks and others have produced a national history from the discovery of their country down to our own days.

Fenimore Cooper is the only great scene painter produced by the immensities of the great western continent.

Humorists swarm in the United States. Artemus Ward and Mark Twain are two pseudonyms justly famous at home and abroad. Bill Nye has the same droll way as Mark Twain of droning out irresistible comicalities with that solemn sang-froid which is not met with outside Yankeeland. When he mounts the platform the audience prepares to be dislocated with laughter.

Although the names of Charles A. Dana, Whitelaw Reid, Park Godwin and many other are well known, it is in the large reviews and not in the newspapers that really literary articles are to be found.

It is safe to affirm that there is no country where children are so well written for. Mrs. Hodgson Burnett, the late Louisa Alcott, Mrs. Lippincott, better known as "Grace Greenwood," and Fanny Fern, will for ages to come fascinate the whole of the English speaking juvenile world.

XXII—THE STAGE.

The Stars, the Public, the Theatres and the Programmes.

The American stage boasts some excellent actors, but it owes its prestige rather to the talent of a few brilliant individualities than to distinction of ensemble.

The plays are written for certain actors, and the secondary parts are made to serve the purpose of showing up the "star." This is why the French plays, that are transplanted to the stage of America, generally fail.

American theatres are not subventioned by the state, and private enterprise can scarcely afford to give the public the luxury of a whole company of talent. The "star" is usually his or her own manager, draws the public and realizes the profits. The repertoire consists of two or three plays, which are performed before a New York audience for a month or two, and then taken round to the chief cities of the States.

This is why one sees fresh companies nearly every week in half the theatres. Mr. Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry gave a series of performances at the Star theatre, New York. On their departure, they were succeeded by a troupe of performing monkeys.

There is but one company of actors in America, and that is Mr. Augustin Daly's excellent company of comedians.

If good companies are rare in America, good actors are numerous.

The greatest American actor is Mr. Edwin Booth. Mr. Lawrence Barrett is also a highly talented tragedian. In comedy, two veterans, Mr. John Gilbert and Mr. Lester Wallack [since I wrote these lines America has lost this good and refined actor], must be named first, then Messrs. Robson and Crane. In purely American plays Mr. Joseph Jefferson is an unrivaled exponent of simple, touching parts. Mayo, Florence, Harrigan are names which are connected with a thousand successes. Mr. Steele Mackaye is a good actor, besides being a dramatic author of great ability. For original, fantastic creations, the palm must be awarded to Mr. Richard Mansfield.

I was not astonished to see La Tosca succeed in the United States. M. Victorien Sardou having written this play for a "star," a "star" suffices for the successful playing of it. Miss Fanny Davenport's acting combines vigor, grace and dignity.

The greatest actress on the American stage is a Pole. Mme. Modjeska has no living rival but Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, whom, to my thinking, she sometimes even surpasses.

The American theatres are spacious, elegant, well lit and well ventilated.

The Americans have an unbearable trick of arriving late at the theatre. As the public enter the vestibule of an American theatre they are supplied with programmes. These are gratis and give an argument of the play, also the names of all the employes of the establishment. First the names of the actors and actresses, coupled with those they bear in their respective roles, then the name of the manager, the business manager, the treasurer, the assistant treasurer, the musical director, the master machinist, the master carpenter, the master of properties, the chief engineer, the head usher, the advertising agent, the detective, the gaslighter, etc. If instead of gas theatres were lit with candles, as of yore, the snuffer would have his name announced to the public.

If there is a piano used in the play, the programme gives you the name of the maker; if a repast is served in one of the acts, the programme tells you the name of the restaurateur who provides it. If there are rugs and carpets, you are informed who sold them.

There is sometimes an omission, but only one. It occasionally happens that the name of the author of the play is not given.

XXIII—RELIGION.

Many Sects Flourish—The Esoterists and the Faith Cure Believers.

The Americans are Christians—that is to say, they attend church on Sundays. Like other Christians, they attend to business on week days.

Every good preacher draws a full congregation, no matter to which sect he belongs.

Put a bad preacher into the pulpit in America, and he will soon empty the church; replace him by a gifted orator, and soon there will be "standing room" only.

The priesthood is not a vocation, it is a profession; no talent, no success. An American will go and listen to the minister of a sect differing from his own rather than sit and be bored by a tiresome preacher belonging to his own denomination.

The churches advertise a preacher in the newspapers as the theatres advertise a "star." In default of a good preacher, other attractions are put forward to draw the public.

The latest religious invention in America is Esoterism, which promises immortality to its followers—immortality, that's all! The doctrine of the Esoterists teaches that, if man were really pure, and followed the precepts of the Gospel to the letter, he would become immortal, not in Paradise, but here below.

"But," you will probably say, "do the Esoterists never die?"

Yes, they die—once, but this simply proves that they have failed to attain the necessary degree of perfection.

Another sect pretends to be able to cure all diseases by faith, which is not shaken by the death of their patients. "If they had had more faith they would have recovered."

Sabbatarian hypocrisy is as flourishing in the eastern states of America as in England and Scotland. I was visiting the sub-tropical exhibition at Jacksonville one Sunday and at a certain stall I chose a few little natural curiosities. "I cannot sell them to you today," said the stallkeeper to me after well puffing his wares. "No? Why?" "Because it is Sunday—I can put them aside for you—but you must buy them to-morrow."

A truly edifying sight is that of the noisy, dirty, blaspheming crowd collected on a Sunday evening outside Madison square garden, New York, on the eve of a "six days go as you please walking match." From 6 or 7 in the evening there is a betting, swearing match outside the gates. But the walking only begins at one minute past midnight.

Not to take the name of God in vain, the English have invented many euphemisms; some men imagining, I suppose, that the Deity takes no cognizance of any language but English, venture so far as to say Mon Dieu or Mein Gott. At this kind of thing the Americans are as clever as the English. They have invented Great Scott!

Something admirable in all the main religious sects of America is their national character.

There is no minister of religion, from the archbishops down to the most unlettered preachers of all the small isms, who would dare to tell his congregation that liberty is not the most precious, the most sacred of their possessions, and that the republic is not the most admirable—the only possible—form of government for America.

In England and America, where the form of government is questioned by no one, religion does not clash with progress and liberty, but lives with democracy in peace and harmony, as becomes a faith whose grand precept is "Love ye one another."

TO BE CONTINUED.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

{ SEAL } A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Increase the circulation of THE CAUCASIAN and you increase its power and influence in the coming fight. Try to get it into the home of every family.

A STRANGE CASE.

How an Enemy was Foiled.

The following graphic statement will be read with intense interest: "I cannot describe the numb, creepy sensation that existed in my arms, hands and legs. I had to rub and feel those parts until they were sore, to overcome in a measure the dead feeling that had taken possession of them. In addition, I had a strange weakness in my back and around my waist, together with an indescribable sinking feeling in my stomach. Physicians said I was creeping paralysis, from which, nothing to their universal conclusion, there is no relief. Once it fastens upon a person, they say, it continues its insidious progress until it reaches a vital point and the sufferer dies. Such was my prospect. I had been doctoring a year and a half steadily, but with no particular benefit, when I saw an advertisement of Dr Miles' Restorative Nervine, procured a bottle and began using it. Marvelous as it may seem, but a few days had passed before every bit of that creepy feeling had left me, and there has not been even the slightest indication of its return. I now feel as well as I ever did, and have gained ten pounds in weight, though I had run down from 170 to 137. Four others have used Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine on my recommendation, and it has been as satisfactory in their cases as in mine."—James Kane, La Fox, Ill.

Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is sold by all druggists on a positive guarantee, or sent direct by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., on receipt of price, $1 per bottle, six bottles for $5, express prepaid. It is free from opiates or dangerous drugs.

Sold by All Druggists. aug. 10-2p

MARKETS.

GOLDSBORO.

(Country Produce.)

Cotton, (middling)	7
" (good middling)	7 a 7½
Hams	12
Sides	10
Shoulders	9 to 11
Lard	13 to 14
Fodder	60 a 65
Corn	60 a 65
Meal	60 a 65
Peas	40 a 50
Peanuts	50 a 80
Oats	52½ a 60
Eggs	a 10
Chickens	20 a 25
Beeswax	20 a 22
Potatoes	35 to 50

CLINTON.

(Reported by C. P. JOHNSON.)

Cotton	7
Turpentine, Dip	$1 90
" Hard	1 60
Corn	40 a 50
Peas	40 a 50
Bacon	10 a 12½
Chickens	15 a 20
Eggs	8 a 10
Beeswax	18 a 22
Butter	20 a 25
Lard	13 a 14
Fodder	00 a 00
Flour	3 00 a 5 50
Hides	5 a 6
Salt, per sack	60 cts

WILMINGTON.

(Naval Stores.)

Spirits Turpentine, quiet	30½
Strained Rosin, firm	90
Good Strained	95
Tar, steady	85
Turpentine, (crude) firm, hard	1 10
Yellow Dip	80
Virgin	1 80

RALEIGH.

(Cotton.)

Good Middling	7¾
Strict Middling	7½
Middling	7¼
Stains	
Tinges	

Market weak.

A Fine Stallion for Sale.

A dark bay Tom Bacon Stallion, two years and ten months old, weight 860 pounds. Terms reasonable. See or address IRA BLAND,
Harrell's Store, N. C.
Feb. 15—4t—2p.

A Fancy Horse.

Speed 2:50 Guaranteed.

A fine Abdalah horse, four years old, weight 900 pounds. For sale by E. Williamson, Clinton, N. C. For further information address George Bennett, horse trainer, Goldsboro, N. C. Feb. 8—4t—2p.

Mules and Horses

AT A GREAT BARGAIN.

I have just returned from the Western market, where I have just purchased the nicest and most select stock of Mules and Horses that ever came to Goldsboro.

I HAD GOOD LUCK IN BUYING,

and will positively save you at least from $10.00 to $15.00 a head if you buy from me. I will sell on time or for cash. Don't buy until you see me, as I will surely save you money, as I am bound to undersell.

ASHER EDWARDS,
Goldsboro, N. C.
Feb. 1—4t-2p.

A Good New Piano for $165.

I am now selling good new Upright Pianos for $165.00. These Pianos have been thoroughly tested in colleges where they have been "banged on" by the practice of pupils for three years and are in perfect order. Three years use in a college is equal to twenty-five years in a private family. Am selling good Organs for $65.00. Write me for testimonials, &c.

J. S. LENNARD,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Oct. 26-1y—2p.

Money For Farmers!!

How? Set out a grove of TEXAS THIN SHELL PECANS, bear in six years, and at that age earn fortunes. The Favorite Nut, three times the size of the common kind, brings fancy price in market. I sell trees at 4th price of Nurserymen. Send for full description, only costs you a postal card; also for Pamphlet entitled "Bread, Meat and Money, all free. Address

J. L. ANDERS, SEEDSMAN,
Jan. 25-4t-2p. Ivanhoe, N. C.

THE CAUCASIAN.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., FEB. 15, '94.

WAYNE COUNTY.

LOOK AT THE LABEL.

On your paper. Do not look for the "blue cross" any more. We have put our list in mailing type. Your name is on a printed label with the date when your subscription expires. Be sure to send your renewal (if you want the paper another year) at least a week before your subscription expires.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ira Bland—A fine Stallion for Sale.

Best & Thompson—Fertilizers.

Wilber H. Murray—Vehicles.

Bradbury's Pharmacy—Don't Suicide.

Bradbury's Pharmacy—Invigoration.

Oxford Mfg. Co.—Sewing Machines.

☞We wish to request our readers when writing to any of the above companies to say that you saw the advertisement in THE CAUCASIAN.

Our Foreman is all smiles this week—it's a fine girl.

Marriage licenses were issued to the following couples since our last issue: D A Johnson to Miss M A Stanton, James Byrd to Miss Leona Price, Charles Scott to Miss Idore Moring.

Mr. Walter E. Borden, of Goldsboro, left for Raleigh Tuesday to be married on the 14th inst. in that city, to Miss Mattie, the accomplished daughter of Judge T. C. Fuller, of the U. S. circuit court.

The New Berne Fair opens next Monday and no doubt many of our people will visit, what has proved to be in the past and this year will be no exception, the best Fair of its kind in the State.

Rev. C. L. Arnold, of Detroit, Mich., returned to this city after a brief visit to Wilmington, and held services and preached at St. Stephens Episcopal church, Sunday, to the delight of that congregation.

Prof. E. P. Moses, of Raleigh, lectured in the Graded School, Saturday last, on the methods of teaching reading, which was largely attended by school teachers and those interested in that work.

At the last regular meeting of the board of city alderman an ordinance was passed prohibiting the sale of cooked eatable within 30 feet of the sidewalk on East Walnut street. The stands around "Barbecue alley" will have to seek new quarters.

MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF REFORM.

Pursuant to a call by the chairman of the executive committee of Wayne county, there was a meeting of the friends of reform at the court house in Goldsboro, Feb. 10th. The convention was called to order by the chairman, A L Swinson, who stated the object of the meeting to be the election of a central or county executive committee, and the appointment of township committees.

Dr. J E Person was made temporary chairman and W G Hollowell secretary. The chairman upon taking the chair made a short talk thanking the convention for the honor conferred, remarking that this was the opening of another campaign. "Let us," said he, "show to the people that the party is not seeking power for the spoils of office but are laboring in the interest of reform." He urged them to select their best men as committeemen and prepare for a campaign in which we hoped to be victorious.

On motion the temporary organization was made permanent. On a ballot A L Swinson was elected chairman, with A T Grady and D A Cogdell as the central or county executive committee, and the following township committees were appointed:

New Hope—W D Herring, chairman, J W Daley, P L Summerlin, T W Uzzell, M W Moye.

Saulston—J B Parks, chairman, Owen Ginn, W H Daniel, J W Gardner.

Sauls X Roads—Z P Davis, chairman, B B Baker, J B Minshaw, L D Minshaw, R S D Becton.

Fremont—Nathan Odem, chairman, E Davis, T Blaylock, J Dickinson, L Davis.

Great Swamp—J Rose, chairman, the balance of the committee to be selected by the township.

Pikeville—W H Ham, chairman, J Lancaster, Dr J E Person, A Aycock, H Lynch.

Fork—J H Caldwell, chairman, J P Cox, S Dixon, J L Pearson, H H Coor, J S Butts N Fail, J C Howell.

Providence—E H Parker, chairman, J R Jennett, J E Cox, G H Grantham, H R Mitchell.

Granthams—D A Cogdell, chairman, J W Butt, J J Odum, J J Taylor, H B Keen.

Mt Olive—C F R Kornegay, chairman, the balance of the committee to be appointed by the township.

Dudley—Geo C Moore, chairman, the balance of the committee to be appointed by the township.

Indian Springs—S O Holmes, chairman, N W Walker, Ed Holmes, J G Summerlin, S Casey.

Whitehall—G O Griffin, chairman, G G Holland, C Walker, Timothy Grady, L H Price, Sr.

Stoney Creek—E Elmore, chairman, P H Spence, T E Hodgin, R L Pate, J S Morrell.

Goldsboro—C D Brown, chairman, S W Isler, J F Cox, J L Tew, W G Hollowell.

Fifth Ward—B J Midgett, W P Daniel.

The committee for the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Wards to be appointed.

Dr. Exum and A L Swinson each made short but good talks. The meeting was harmonious and indicative of a vigorous fight for the reform cause.

Dr. J. E. Person, chairman.
W. G. Hollowell, sect'y.

NATIONAL ALLIANCE.

A LARGE AND SUCCESSFUL MEETING AT TOPEKA.

THE NEXT MEETING WILL PROBABLY BE AT RALEIGH.

Officers Elected.—An Address to the Public.—The Line Between the Alliance and All Political Parties Sharply Drawn.—The Polk Monument.

(Editorial Cor.)

TOPEKA, KANSAS, Feb. 10, '94.—The Supreme Council of the National Alliance and Industrial Union adjourned last night after a four days' session. The meeting has been largely attended and in every way successful. In the first place the city of Topeka entertained the Alliance free and did every thing possible to add to the comfort and pleasure of the delegates. The next National meeting will be held in Raleigh if the Polk Monument can be built and be ready for unveiling by that time.

Very few and slight changes were made in the constitution and none in the demands.

The meeting was strictly a business one, and no "wild schemes" were proposed much lest adopted. An address was prepared and free to the public sharply defining the relation of the organization to politics and political parties. [The address will be published in THE CAUCASIAN next week.] The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Marion Butler of North Carolina; vice-president, J. L. Gilbert of California; secretary and treasurer, D. P. Duncan of South Carolina.

Executive committee—Mann Page of Virginia, H. C. Demming of Pennsylvania, L. E. Dean of New York and H. L. Loucks of South Dakota.

The directors of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. have ordered a general cut on salaries to go into effect to-day. Those receiving $200 per month will be cut 20 per cent.; those receiving $100 to $200 will be cut 16⅔ per cent.; those receiving $25 and upwards are cut 10 per cent.

Joseph Smith, colored, a workman at the Imperial Pine Products Company, near Wilmington N. C., was instantly killed last Friday by the explosion of one of the retorts which he had just finished charging.

A RIGHTEOUS DEMAND.

The State Alliance in session in Greensboro, August, 1893, passed the following resolution;

Whereas, The present election laws of North Carolina are so framed as to allow a criminal perversion of the will of the people; and whereas, the purity of the ballot is necessary for the perpetuation of our liberties; therefore

Resolved, That in our election we must have a free ballot and a fair count. We denounce all acts, by whatever party done or attempted, to reverse or thwart the will of the sovereign people of this State, and demand of the next legislature a law which will guarantee a fair election We call upon the press and good men everywhere to join us in this demand.

(tf.)

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Reading notices will be inserted in this column for 10 cents per line for each insertion.

Any one wishing to purchase Mules for cash or on time, I will save them from $20.00 to $25.00 a head.

Feb. 8-3t.] JOSEPH EDWARDS.

The Durham Fertilizer Co. calls special attention to the Alliance official brand of guano. It is a high grade fertilizer, made according to a tested and approved formula.

WANTED

By an experienced lady Stenographer and Typewriter, work by the job in letter writing and copying. Work guaranteed and prices reasonable. Call on or address

MRS. W. AT CAUCASIAN OFFICE
Goldsboro, N. C.

Sarsaparilla is one of the best spring tonics for a run down system. You can get a bottle for 75 cents at Miller's Drug Store.

MR. KERR RETRACTS.

HE WITHDRAWS HIS SEVERE CHARGES AGAINST CAPT. BARNES AND APOLOGIZES.

A Suit for Libel Already Instituted—Mr. Crawford did Sign the Alliance Demands and Mr. Kerr did Witness it.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC:—

During the congressional campaign of 1892, and while acting as reporter for the Asheville Daily Citizen, I used the following language in a letter written from Hendersonville on the 14th day of October, a public discussion having occurred at that place on that day between the three candidates for congress in the Ninth district, to wit: W. T. Crawford, Democratic candidate; J. C. Pritchard, Republican candidate; J. C. Brown, People's party candidate:

"Pritchard and Brown have both been asserting every day that Crawford had denied signing the demands of the Farmers' Alliance two years ago. As a matter of fact Crawford had never denied any such thing. Brown declared in his canvass through the western counties that the sub-treasury scheme and land loan lunacy were both in the Alliance demands two years ago. Crawford denounced this assertion as false and said that these measures were not in the demands two years ago, and that he had never given them his endorsement, and challenged Brown to produce the card he had signed. Brown wrote to the secretary of the State Alliance at Raleigh, and that official sent him a card with Crawford's name printed on the bottom of it, which contained both the sub-treasury and land loan measures. Crawford denounced it as a fraud and forgery. To-day Crawford proved the correctness of all his assertions by producing a copy of the Country Homes of October, 1890, the official organ of the Alliance in this district at that time, in which was printed Crawford's letter to W. F. Tomlinson, announcing that he had signed the demands. By the side of this letter, the demands which Crawford signed were printed in full, and neither the sub-treasury nor the land loan scheme were included in them. Crawford also read a letter from Mr. Tomlinson, the man who was authorized to present the demands to congressmen at that time for their signatures, in which he declared that the sub-treasury and land loan measures were not in the demands in 1890.

"This nails to the wall one of the most villianous lies that this canvass has produced. The Secretary of the State Alliance has had a different set of demands printed and forged Crawford's name to them in order to create the impression in this district that Crawford had been untrue to the pledges he made the people two years ago. This matter should be taken into the courts as a deliberate forgery on the part of this official who put up this bogus card."

When the above was written I believed it to be true for the following reasons:

1. It was in accordance with my recollection as to the contents of the card signed by Crawford and witnessed by me.

2. I had read a letter, written to Crawford by W. F. Tomlinson, the Alliance man who presented the card to Crawford for his signature, in which he declared that the sub-treasury plan was not included in the contents of the card presented to Crawford by him, but that his (Tomlinson's) paper, the Country Homes, a copy of which accompanied his letter, did contain the identical language of the card signed by Crawford.

3. Tomlinson's paper, the Country Homes, (referred to above) the Alliance organ for this congressional district, published in October, 1890, only a few days after Crawford signed the card, printed what was declared to be the contents of the card signed by Crawford, (and also a letter from Crawford stating that he had signed, and that in doing so he had but endorsed the platform of the Democratic party) and the sub-treasury plan was not mentioned.

4. Crawford's recollection of the contents of the card agreed with my own, with the statement of Tomlinson, and with the publication made in the Country Homes.

Since the publication of the above letter, however, to-wit, on the 27th day of December, 1893, I was shown the original card as signed by Crawford and witnessed by me, and I am fully convinced that it is genuine.

With this statement of facts I feel that it is but right and honorable to say that an injustice was done W. S. Barnes, who was secretary of the State Farmers' Alliance at the time the above letter was written from Hendersonville, (although this fact was not known by me at the time of said writing).

I am now satisfied that Barnes furnished a true copy of the original card on file in his office, which I have seen and believe to be genuine, and I hereby fully and freely make this public amende honorable to him for any reflections cast upon him, either as a man or official, directly or infer entially, contained in the above extract, and give it the same publicity that was given my original letter.

JOHN P. KERR.

HALL AND STAIRWAY.

They Play an Important Part in Modern Houses.

A Fashion of Centuries Ago in Vogue Once More—How the First Steps to the Staircase Are Arranged—The Newel Post.

House planning, like everything else on this globe of earth, develops in cycles. Fashions come and go. What was in vogue in one century goes out in the next, and a hundred years or so later it comes back again. Centuries ago in castles all over Europe the hall was the one chamber in which most of the domestic life of the time was lived. The hearthstone of hospitality was found there. Does not the reader of "Le Morte D'Arthur" remember how

A MODERN HALL AND STAIRWAY.

"Dame Liones counseled Sir Gareth to sleep in none other place but in the hall?" In modern times things were exactly reversed, and the hall was reduced to comparative insignificance, as something hardly better than a passageway to the dining-room, drawing-room and other familiar chambers. This cycle began to show signs of ending not many years back, and the hall once more plays a leading part in social life. Its return to its original purpose of a sitting-room has brought back many delightful features of domestic architecture. The great fireplace, with andirons and blazing logs, is one of them. A fireplace of this sort needs plenty of unincumbered space about it, so that the members of the home circle can move their chairs near to the flames or away from them as the heat rises or falls under the fluctuations of the winter wind. In a country house of ordinary dimensions no other chamber can give quite so much space to the chairs as the hall can. Then there is the window-seat, which, with pretty cushions and a leaded glass window just above the level of one's shoulders, is in summer or winter as comfortable a lounging place as it is artistic.

But there is no feature of the most modern country hall which is more interesting than the staircase, or, more particularly, the first steps of the staircase. The special treatment of this detail in small houses is in fact peculiar to recent architecture. Until a very late day architects rarely took as much pains as they do now to start their stairway with some touch of decorative originality that would introduce an artistic and useful factor into their scheme for the hall. A broad platform raised one or two steps above the floor, and with a window seat, lends a charming picturesqueness to the effect of an evening gathering when a group of young people is formed about it. At other times it is the best of all places for a stately rubber plant or a vase of hydrangeas. In some houses the designers have spent themselves in building a screen of delicate spindles around the stairs, placing a seat against the former on the hall floor, and this screen, of course, has counted in the decoration of the hall. The newel post has gone through all sorts of transformations. In one house it remains the strictly independent member which our colonial grandfathers made it, and is attractive simply as a marvel of scroll work and of "tops" which look like Ossa piled upon Pelion. In another it serves as a pedestal for either a lamp or a flower jar, and in this last guise it has been possibly most often struggled with by the ambitious decorator, who has given it all manner of shapes. In the sketch which accompanies this, a picture of an English interior, there is seen the natural outcome of the evolutionary process through which the hall newel post has passed. It has been developed—out of existence. In its place, on the wide platform provided by the first or second step, there stands a porcelain flower vase. It will not be long before other objects are substituted for this and statues are put in position at the beginning of the stairs. This may look like a return to the permanent newel post, but it will really have the advantage of leaving the staircase clear at this point if for any special occasion the hostess wishes to remove her work of art. The flower jar is perhaps best adapted to the corner. It gives just the required emphasis and it is free from the aggressiveness and occasional inconvenience which belongs to the newel post that is immovable.—N. Y. Tribune.

To Keep Plates Hot.

An invention which does fill the much talked of and long felt want is a hot-water platter. It has a sunken surface which holds the boiling water and another depression in which to place a dish to be kept hot. This is the only way of preventing the food becoming dry and tasteless, but this way is remarkably sure.

Novelties in Candlesticks.

Fantastic candlesticks are to be seen in china shops of late, in flower designs. There are tulips, crocuses and roses, all made so that the flower, wide open, will hold the candle inserted. They are very realistic, but not particularly seemly. One does not fancy the thought of a light thrust into the heart of a flower.

Paste for Paper Hanging.

First heat water to boiling, then add flour, with constant stirring; to prevent the formation of lumps, the flour may be passed through a sieve so as to insure its more equable distribution. Agitation is continued until the heat has rendered the mass of the desired consistency, and after a few moments further boiling it is ready for use. In order to increase the strength, powdered resin in the proportion of one-sixth to one-fourth weight of the flour is added. To prevent its souring, oil of cloves or a few drops of carbolic acid are added.

Curtain Your Bedstead.

Some of the very newest bedsteads show the genuine old-time four posts and are so exceedingly handsome as to tempt one to return to the style and the methods of a century back. Curtains that entirely shut in the sleeper are open to many objections on the score of health. But carefully arranged draperies that are drawn back at each post might easily be managed so as to give air slightly to the bed, to shield the head and feet from draft and yet allow of sufficient circulation of air.

Old papers for sale at this office.

Church and Home.

In the session of the State Baptist association, "The State of Religion," was the subject discussed by Professor J. H. Hall. This was by far the most exciting of the day, as it drifted into the amusements of the young. A general discussion followed, in which the Rev. Williams made the statement that it was his honest conviction that there was no minister in the association that could draw as large a crowd, with as many dollars in sight, as could Nancy Hanks on an exhibition trot, and it was this state of facts that caused him to believe that the amusements for the young were not of the proper sort. In the discussion of this subject some claimed that great caution should be exercised in handling this question, as it was known that a minister of the Baptist church had lost his "job" by preaching against horse racing in the blue grass regions of Kentucky.—Columbus (Ind.) Distatch.

"Oh, these Advertisements Tire me."

Some advertisements do have that tendency. So do some people, and some books. Nevertheless bright people understand that the advertising columns now-a-days carry valuable information about things new and good. Such is

Cottolene

The New Vegetable Shortening

Common sense teaches that a pure vegetable product must be more wholesome than hog's grease.

Cottolene

is part cotton seed oil and part beef suet, refined and purified by the most effective process known. It is more economical than lard for every use, and imparts a delicate, palatable flavor to food. Ask your grocer for the

Genuine COTTOlene.

Made only by
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,
CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS

FERTILIZERS.

200 Tons Raleigh Standard (a very high grade cotton seed meal) Guano.
100 Tons Patapsco Guano.
100 " National Guano.
100 " Listers Guano.
150 " German Kainit.
100 " High Grade Acid Phosphate.

Groceries, Shoes, Dry Goods.

All at Prices that defy competition.

CALL AND SEE US.

Best & Thompson,
GOLDSBORO, N. C.

MURRAY
VEHICLES and HARNESS
Time Tried and Tested and Endorsed the world over as the Best and Cheapest on Earth.

Single Buggy Harness,	5.95
Double Buggy Harness,	15.70
Single Farm Harness,	17.67
Double Farm Harness,	22.94
Top Buggies,	55.95
Road Carts,	14.90
Road Wagons,	31.75
Spring Wagons,	33.50
Farm Wagons (2 horse)	39.50

Fine 160 page Catalogue, free.
Wilber H. Murray Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, O.

MY WIFE CANNOT SEE HOW YOU DO IT AND PAY FREIGHT.

$14 Buys our 2 drawer walnut or oak Improved High Arm Singer sewing machine. Is finely finished, nickel plated, adapted to light and heavy work; guaranteed for 10 Years; with Automatic Bobbin Winder, Self-Threading Cylinder Shuttle, Self-Setting Needle and a complete set of Steel Attachments; shipped any where on 30 days' trial. No money required in advance. 75,000 now in use. World's Fair Medal awarded machine and attachments. Buy from factory and save dealer's and agent's profits. FREE Cut This Out and send to-day for machine or large free catalogue, testimonials and full terms of the World's Fair. OXFORD MFG. CO. 342 Wabash Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

DONT SUICIDE.

DR. WEST'S Specific for Mental Depression, Nervousness, Prostration, Lassitude, INSOMNIA Inability, Loss of Vitality, Impotence, etc. Invaluable. Try it. Mail, $1.00. BRADBURY'S PHAMARCY, Dept. 30, 367 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

TRAVELERS Wanted: Faithful gentleman or lady to travel representing established house. SALARY $78.00 and expenses, with increase. Enclose reference and self-addressed stamped envelope, THE DOMINION Co., Chicago. Feb. 8—4t.

L. D. CIDDENS,

GOLDSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA.
WATCH MAKER AND DEALER IN
Silverware, Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.
ENGRAVING OF ALL KINDS DONE.

NOTICE.

Having bualified as administrator of the estate of B. B. Jordan, deceased, all persons holding claims against said estate are notified to present them for payment by the first day of February, 1895, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. G. A. SUTTON, Admr. Jan. 16th 1894. Jan18-6w

THE CAUCASIAN is an eye opener every week. You can not afford to do without it.

ALLIANCE SEED CO.
505, & 507, Broad Street.
Lock Box 26.
Gove city - Kansas.

The cheapest reliable Seed House, in the U. S. Pkts, 2 to 3 cts each, other seeds cheap in proportion. Warranted to be pure and fresh. Send for catalogue of Garden Flower Field & Tree seeds. Plants, Jr. Tools &ect. Send stamp for free sample pkt. Try our seeds and you will use no other. Feb. 1—6t.

CALL IN
And Examine
A. J. Harrell & Son's

Large Stock of General Merchandise. We are now making a Specialty of

Shoes & Tobacco

Everybody must have the former, and many will have the latter. Buy from us and save money. We will not be undersold.

A. J. Harrell & Son,
(On Walnut Street, at the Centennial Pump.)
Goldsboro, N. C.
Feb. 1—1y.

Miller's Emulsion Cod Liver Oil.

Leads all others, in quality and quantity. Each bottle holds 16 ounces, which is 2 ozs. more than any other Emulsion made. Read what Mr. W. I. Joyner says about it.

PRINCETON, N. C., Feb. 3rd, 1894.

MESSRS. J. F. MILLER & SON, DEAR SIRS:—I was often troubled with Asthma and a severe cough and Bronchitis, have been reduced in 2 years from 154 to 120 pounds. I have only used 2 bottles of your Emulsion, and have not had Asthma for some time, and the cough is very much better; also the Bronchitis is better. I have used nearly every remedy known for these three diseases and found no relief, until I used your Emulsion. I shall continue to use it until cured.

Yours truly,
W. S. JOYNER.

Price for 1 Pint Bottles $1.00, ½ Pint Bottles 50 cents.

Miller's Drug Store,
Feb. 1-1y.] Goldsboro, N. C.

The Sumatra Gem, REG'D.

AT
WATTS & WATTS.
ALSO
DEALERS IN DIAMONDS, CLOCKS
WATCHES and JEWELRY,
BOTH PLATED AND SOLID.

An elegant line of Solid Sterling Silver just received.

☞Fine Watch work a Specialty.

WATTS & WATTS,
Goldsboro, N. C.

TO REDUCE STOCK

I WILL SELL ALL MY STOCK OF GOODS AT CUT PRICES FOR THIRTY DAYS.

Men's and Women's all solid Shoes at $1.00 and up.
Children's Shoes cut very low.
1,000 yards Pant goods at 20c. a yd.
500 yards of Bedtick from 8c. to 18c. Calicos from 5c. up.
A full stock of Dry Goods, Hats, and Notions at Bargain Prices.

NEARLY ALL KINDS OF GROCERIES.

25,000 Pounds of Tobacco from 18c. to 50 cents per pound.

Call and be convinced that I am selling at greatly reduced rates for next thirty days.

Prices so low that I will sell for CASH only.

Ed. L. EDMUNDSON THE HUSTLER.
Goldsboro, - N. C.
(tf.)

FOR LADIES ONLY I will send any Lady a Reliable Secret that cost me $5.00 and a Rubber Shield for 50 cts. Mrs. J. A. KINSMAN & CO., 20 River St., CHICAGO, ILL.

ANGER Permanently Cured!! by Home treatment. $50 to $80. Send stamp for book. JNO. B. HARRIS, Fort Payne, Ala.

DETECTIVE We want a man in every locality to act as private detective under instructions. Experience unnecessary. Send stamp for particulars. National Detective Bureau, Indianapolis, Ind.

ESTABLISHED 1869.
E. C. PALMER. G. H. RIVENBURG.
A. W. FROST.
Palmer, Rivenburg, & Co.,
(Successors to G. S. Palmer.)
166 READE STREET, NEW YORK.
Wholesale Produce Commission Merchants.

Southern, Fruit, Truck, Poultry and Eggs a specialty. If you do not know how to dress Poultry for this market write for our instructions also for stencil. References: Chatham National Bank, New York, and Mercantile Agencies. [Jan. 11-6m.

IMPORTANT!

When farm products are low and money scarce, you can't afford to take chances on Fertilizer.

NOW IS THE TIME TO GET ONLY THE BEST. THE BEST, IN THE END IS ALWAYS CHEAPEST.

The N. C. Alliance Fertilizers Are the Best.

For four years nothing has equaled them in field results.

THEY ARE USED BY MORE GOOD FARMERS THAN ANY FERTILIZERS SOLD IN THE STATE. WE GUARANTEE THE STANDARD FULLY MAINTAINED.

We will try to keep them in store at prominent Rail Road points.

If there are none at your depot, get your sub-agent to order them direct from the Durham Fertilizer Company, Durham, N. C., or Mr. W. H. Worth, S. B. A., Raleigh, N. C. Feb. 1—3ms.

A GOOD TIME
TO BUY. IT CERTAINLY LOOKS LIKE THE MARKET HAD
Struck Bottom on Sugar and Flour.

My Stock embraces almost any thing you may want. MY PRICES, quality considered,

Are as Low as Same Goods
CAN BE BOUGHT ANYWHERE.
MY GOODS ARE BOUGHT RIGHT.

And I will make it to your interest to trade with me. Give me a call and see if I can not do a little better for you than you have been doing elsewhere. Respectfully,

I. B. FONVIELLE,
WALNUT STREET, GOLDSBORO, N. C.

1894. 1894.
H. WEIL & BROS.

Propose to do the Business in 1894 as they have done for more than 25 years past, by honorable, fair and square dealing they have gained the confidence of the people, and by continuing in giving to our customers the best of GOODS for the LEAST MONEY will always stand at the head of the list. All we sell we can recommend, only superior Goods find Room in our Stores and Warehouses. An Article bought of H. WEIL & BROS. is a guarantee of excellence.

We Offer to Purchasers

1,000 Tons German Kainit, our own Importation, "Genuine."
500 " Acid Phosphate, 13 per cent. Phosp. Acid Guaranteed.
500 " Prolific Cotton Grower.
Make your contracts for your Guanos now.
We have in Stock
2,000 Bushels Rust Proof Seed Oats.
500 Barrels Lime.
50,000 Pounds of Meat; if you have to buy meat buy it now, it is cheaper now by 4 cents in the pound than last summer, and cheaper than it will be again this summer.

OUR CLOTHING DEPARTMENT, DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT
Are filled with the best of Goods. Come and see us or send us your Mail Orders, which shall have our prompt attention.

H. WEIL & BROS.,
(80, 82, 84 and 86 W. Center Street,)
Goldsboro, - - - - - North Carolina.

SEEDS! WORLD'S FAIR MEDAL and DIPLOMA.
Tested and Proven the Best.

My exhibit of Seeds and Garden Vegetables was awarded several Premiums and a Special Diploma by Piedmont Exposition Judges in 1891. Encouraged by this success, I sent a collection of Seeds to the World's Fair, and was awarded Medal and Diploma for best collection there. This is high endorsement, for the Seed met in competition those great seed houses of this country, but mine got there beautifully. I have had experience with the various seeds offered the farmers, and my judgment says the collection below is the best. The collection is a choice selection of Garden Vegetable Seeds, and is gotten up with the idea of establishing a seed business: 28 papers, extra large, of choice Vegetable Seed; 1 package containing 200 Annuals, Flower; 1 package of my Cotton, "King's Improved;" 1 package of my Corn, "King's Improved"—all postpaid for $1.00. Circulars telling all about my Seed free. Address T. J. KING, RICHMOND, VA.

$80 A MONTH and expenses paid any active person to travel, post and distribute circulars, salary paid monthly. Sample and our goods and contract free. Send 10 cts. for postage, packing, etc. We Mean Business. UNION SUPPLY CO., Chicago, Ill.

NEW FIRM.
Brown & Gardner.
Successors to
Brown, Latham & Co.,
DEALERS IN
Groceries, Hardware
AND CUTLERY.

The New Firm extends its New Year's Greeting. We ask all the patrons of the old to call to see us. And besides we bespeak the patronage of the public generally. Call to see us.

BROWN & GARDNER,
Jan. 4-1y.] Goldsboro, N. C.

Music Free to You.

We will send 163 Popular Songs, words and music, sentimental, pathetic and comic, absolutely free if you send 10 cents for three months' subscription to AMERICAN NATION, our charming illustrated magazine. This music includes Little Fisher Maiden, Ta ra ra Boom de ay, I Whistle and Wait for Katie, After the Ball, Comrades, Old Madrid, and 150 others. Bear in mind, you shall have this immense quantity by sending 10 cents, silver. You will be delighted. Address, AMERICAN MUSIC CO., 325 Washington St., Boston, Mass. [Jan. 18—4t.

SALESMEN WANTED to sell our goods by samples to the trade. Big salaries and retail trade, sell on sight to every business man or firm; liberal salary, money advanced for advertising and expenses. Permanent position. Address with stamp, KING MFG. CO., A 68 Chicago, Ill.

LADIES!

If you haven't laid in your supply of flower seed don't buy any annuals; we propose to supply you with all you will want (200 varieties) FREE. We do it simply to call your attention to something better, which to see is to want. The brightest and best of periodicals for the home is "WOMAN"—a large illustrated monthly, as bright as a new pin and as charming as a spring bonnet. It is brim full of everything a woman wants to know, and will bring sunshine to the home the year round. It is cut to fit and to please woman, the home-maker. Now for our offer: Send us ten cents (stamps or silver) and we will send you WOMAN two months on trial, and, in addition, will send you 200 varieties of FLOWER SEED FREE! This offer is for immediate acceptance. Don't put it off. Send to-day, and you will receive the seed and Woman promptly.

Address
WOMAN PUBLISHING CO.,
Jan. 25-2ms. Richmond Va.

NOXALL INCUBATOR

Is the simplest and most perfect Self-Regulating Incubator on the market, and we manufacture the only self-regulating Brooder in America. Circulars free. Address GEO. W. MURPHY & CO. QUINCY, ILL.

New Era "Disc" Churn LATEST THING OUT.
Butter in 5 minutes. Any temperature. Send for circulars. Address, THE "DISC" CHURN CO., 611-26 Lasalle St., CHICAGO, ILL.

PRETTIEST BOOK EVER PRINTED. SEED FREE Cheap as dirt by oz. and lb. One Cent a pkg. EP. if rare. Cheap, pure, best. 1,000,000 extras. Beautiful Illustrated Catalogue free. E. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford, Ill.

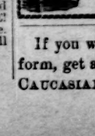
SECRET WORK! BOYS JOIN! KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS, great, growing Secret Order, admitting young men. Grip, passwords, tests, signs, badges, ritual, great mystic initiation. Local organizers wanted. Sample commission free. Send stamp. Address K. of C., Box 44, Indianapolis, Ind.

ADVERTISE!!
The Caucasian
IS A
Sleepless Salesman

DAY and night it puts your business before the people. It carries your message to the homes and firesides of thousands of people. If you have something to sell it goes to the people who will buy. If you want to buy something, it goes to those who can sell it to you. Advertise in THE CAUCASIAN, and keep in touch with the people. For rates address

THE CAUCASIAN,
Goldsboro, N. C.

Aldoft POULTRY Yards.



24 varieties Fowls, Thoroughbred. Fancy Poultry 1, 15 Varieties. Fancy Pigeons, Guinea Fowls, Pet Rabbits. Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, Pet Stock. Belgian Hares. Recorded Poland China Swine. Send 10c. for my Fine, Large, Illustrated, Descriptive Catalogue containing many hints on Poultry raising, treatment of their diseases, etc., worth dollars to any one interested in Poultry. ALBERT ASKEY, Aldoft, Ill.

If you want to strike a lick for reform, get a new subscriber for THE CAUCASIAN and we will do the rest.

THE CAUCASIAN.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., FEB. 15, '94.

WAYNE COUNTY.

LOOK AT THE LABEL.

On your paper. Do not look for the "blue cross" any more. We have put our list in mailing type. Your name is on a printed label with the date when your subscription expires. Be sure to send your renewal (if you want the paper another year) at least a week before your subscription expires.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ira Bland—A fine Stallion for Sale.

Best & Thompson—Fertilizers.

Wilber H. Murray—Vehicles.

Bradbury's Pharmacy—Don't Suicide.

Bradbury's Pharmacy—Invigoration.

Oxford Mfg. Co.—Sewing Machines.

☞We wish to request our readers when writing to any of the above companies to say that you saw the advertisement in THE CAUCASIAN.

Our Foreman is all smiles this week—it's a fine girl.

Marriage licenses were issued to the following couples since our last issue: D A Johnson to Miss M A Stanton, James Byrd to Miss Leona Price, Charles Scott to Miss Idore Moring.

Mr. Walter E. Borden, of Goldsboro, left for Raleigh Tuesday to be married on the 14th inst. in that city, to Miss Mattie, the accomplished daughter of Judge T. C. Fuller, of the U. S. circuit court.

The New Berne Fair opens next Monday and no doubt many of our people will visit, what has proved to be in the past and this year will be no exception, the best Fair of its kind in the State.

Rev. C. L. Arnold, of Detroit, Mich., returned to this city after a brief visit to Wilmington, and held services and preached at St. Stephens Episcopal church, Sunday, to the delight of that congregation.

Prof. E. P. Moses, of Raleigh, lectured in the Graded School, Saturday last, on the methods of teaching reading, which was largely attended by school teachers and those interested in that work.

At the last regular meeting of the board of city alderman an ordinance was passed prohibiting the sale of cooked eatable within 30 feet of the sidewalk on East Walnut street. The stands around "Barbecue alley" will have to seek new quarters.

MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF REFORM.

Pursuant to a call by the chairman of the executive committee of Wayne county, there was a meeting of the friends of reform at the court house in Goldsboro, Feb. 10th. The convention was called to order by the chairman, A L Swinson, who stated the object of the meeting to be the election of a central or county executive committee, and the appointment of township committees.

Dr. J E Person was made temporary chairman and W G Hollowell secretary. The chairman upon taking the chair made a short talk thanking the convention for the honor conferred, remarking that this was the opening of another campaign. "Let us," said he, "show to the people that the party is not seeking power for the spoils of office but are laboring in the interest of reform." He urged them to select their best men as committeemen and prepare for a campaign in which we hoped to be victorious.

On motion the temporary organization was made permanent. On a ballot A L Swinson was elected chairman, with A T Grady and D A Cogdell as the central or county executive committee, and the following township committees were appointed:

New Hope—W D Herring, chairman, J W Daley, P L Summerlin, T W Uzzell, M W Moye.

Saulston—J B Parks, chairman, Owen Ginn, W H Daniel, J W Gardner.

Sauls X Roads—Z P Davis, chairman, B B Baker, J B Minshaw, L D Minshaw, R S D Becton.

Fremont—Nathan Odem, chairman, E Davis, T Blaylock, J Dickinson, L Davis.

Great Swamp—J Rose, chairman, the balance of the committee to be selected by the township.

Pikeville—W H Ham, chairman, J Lancaster, Dr J E Person, A Aycock, H Lynch.

Fork—J H Caldwell, chairman, J P Cox, S Dixon, J L Pearson, H H Coor, J S Butts N Fail, J C Howell.

Providence—E H Parker, chairman, J R Jennett, J E Cox, G H Grantham, H R Mitchell.

Granthams—D A Cogdell, chairman, J W Butt, J J Odum, J J Taylor, H B Keen.

Mt Olive—C F R Kornegay, chairman, the balance of the committee to be appointed by the township.

Dudley—Geo C Moore, chairman, the balance of the committee to be appointed by the township.

Indian Springs—S O Holmes, chairman, N W Walker, Ed Holmes, J G Summerlin, S Casey.

Whitehall—G O Griffin, chairman, G G Holland, C Walker, Timothy Grady, L H Price, Sr.

Stoney Creek—E Elmore, chairman, P H Spence, T E Hodgin, R L Pate, J S Morrell.

Goldsboro—C D Brown, chairman, S W Isler, J F Cox, J L Tew, W G Hollowell.

Fifth Ward—B J Midgett, W P Daniel.

The committee for the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Wards to be appointed.

Dr. Exum and A L Swinson each made short but good talks. The meeting was harmonious and indicative of a vigorous fight for the reform cause.

Dr. J. E. Person, chairman.
W. G. Hollowell, sec'y.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Reading notices will be inserted in this column for 10 cents per line for each insertion.

Any one wishing to purchase Mules for cash or on time, I will save them from $20.00 to $25.00 a head.

Feb. 8-3t.] JOSEPH EDWARDS.

The Durham Fertilizer Co. calls special attention to the Alliance official brand of guano. It is a high grade fertilizer, made according to a tested and approved formula.

WANTED

By an experienced lady Stenographer and Typewriter, work by the job in letter writing and copying. Work guaranteed and prices reasonable. Call on or address

MRS. W. AT CAUCASIAN OFFICE
Goldsboro, N. C.

Sarsaparilla is one of the best spring tonics for a run down system. You can get a bottle for 75 cents at Miller's Drug Store.

NATIONAL ALLIANCE.

A LARGE AND SUCCFSSFUL MEETING AT TOPEKA.

THE NEXT MEETING WILL PROBABLY BE AT RALEIGH.

Officers Elected.—An Address to the Public.—The Line Between the Alliance and All Political Parties Sharply Drawn.—The Polk Monument.

(Editorial Cor.)

TOPEKA, KANSAS, Feb. 10, '94.—The Supreme Council of the National Alliance and Industrial Union adjourned last night after a four days' session. The meeting has been largely attended and in every way successful. In the first place the city of Topeka entertained the Alliance free and did every thing possible to add to the comfort and pleasure of the delegates. The next National meeting will be held in Raleigh if the Polk Monument can be built and be ready for unveiling by that time.

Very few and slight changes were made in the constitution and none in the demands.

The meeting was strictly a business one, and no "wild schemes" were proposed much lest adopted. An address was prepared and free to the public sharply defining the relation of the organization to politics and political parties. [The address will be published in THE CAUCASIAN next week.] The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, Marion Butler of North Carolina; vice-president, J. L. Gilbert of California; secretary and treasurer, D. P. Duncan of South Carolina.

Executive committee—Mann Page of Virginia, H. C. Demming of Pennsylvania, L. E. Dean of New York and H. L. Loucks of South Dakota.

The directors of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. have ordered a general cut on salaries to go into effect to-day. Those receiving $200 per month will be cut 20 per cent.; those receiving $100 to $200 will be cut 16⅔ per cent.; those receiving $25 and upwards are cut 10 per cent.

Joseph Smith, colored, a workman at the Imperial Pine Products Company, near Wilmington N. C., was instantly killed last Friday by the explosion of one of the retorts which he had just finished charging.

A RIGHTEOUS DEMAND.

The State Alliance in session in Greensboro, August, 1893, passed the following resolution:

Whereas, The present election laws of North Carolina are so framed as to allow a criminal perversion of the will of the people; and whereas, the purity of the ballot is necessary for the perpetuation of our liberties; therefore

Resolved, That in our election we must have a free ballot and a fair count. We denounce all acts, by whatever party done or attempted, to reverse or thwart the will of the sovereign people of this State, and demand of the next legislature a law which will guarantee a fair election We call upon the press and good men everywhere to join us in this demand. (tf.)

MR. KERR RETRACTS.

HE WITHDRAWS HIS SEVERE CHARGES AGAINST CAPT. BARNES AND APOLOGIZES.

A Suit for Libel Already Instituted—Mr. Crawford did Sign the Alliance Demands and Mr. Kerr did Witness it.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC:—

During the congressional campaign of 1892, and while acting as reporter for the Asheville Daily Citizen, I used the following language in a letter written from Hendersonville on the 14th day of October, a public discussion having occurred at that place on that day between the three candidates for congress in the Ninth district, to wit: W. T. Crawford, Democratic candidate; J. C. Pritchard, Republican candidate; J. C. Brown, People's party candidate:

"Pritchard and Brown have both been asserting every day that Crawford had denied signing the demands of the Farmers' Alliance two years ago. As a matter of fact Crawford had never denied any such thing. Brown declared in his canvass through the western counties that the sub-treasury scheme and land loan lunacy were both in the Alliance demands two years ago. Crawford denounced this assertion as false and said that these measures were not in the demands two years ago, and that he had never given them his endorsement, and challenged Brown to produce the card he had signed. Brown wrote to the secretary of the State Alliance at Raleigh, and that official sent him a card with Crawford's name printed on the bottom of it, which contained both the sub-treasury and land loan measures. Crawford denounced it as a fraud and forgery. To-day Crawford proved the correctness of all his assertions by producing a copy of the Country Homes of October, 1890, the official organ of the Alliance in this district at that time, in which was printed Crawford's letter to W. F. Tomlinson, announcing that he had signed the demands. By the side of this letter, the demands which Crawford signed were printed in full, and neither the sub-treasury nor the land loan scheme were included in them. Crawford also read a letter from Mr. Tomlinson, the man who was authorized to present the demands to congressmen at that time for their signatures, in which he declared that the sub-treasury and land loan measures were not in the demands in 1890.

"This nails to the wall one of the most villianous lies that this canvass has produced. The Secretary of the State Alliance has had a different set of demands printed and forged Crawford's name to them in order to create the impression in this district that Crawford had been untrue to the pledges he made the people two years ago. This matter should be taken into the courts as a deliberate forgery on the part of this official who put up this bogus card."

When the above was written I believed it to be true for the following reasons:

1. It was in accordance with my recollection as to the contents of the card signed by Crawford and witnessed by me.

2. I had read a letter, written to Crawford by W. F. Tomlinson, the Alliance man who presented the card to Crawford for his signature, in which he declared that the sub-treasury plan was not included in the contents of the card presented to Crawford by him, but that his (Tomlinson's) paper, the Country Homes, a copy of which accompanied his letter, did contain the identical language of the card signed by Crawford.

3. Tomlinson's paper, the Country Homes, (referred to above) the Alliance organ for this congressional district, published in October, 1890 only a few days after Crawford signed the card, printed what was declared to be the contents of the card signed by Crawford, (and also a letter from Crawford stating that he had signed, and that in doing so he had but endorsed the platform of the Democratic party) and the sub-treasury plan was not mentioned.

4. Crawford's recollection of the contents of the card agreed with my own, with the statement of Tomlinson, and with the publication made in the Country Homes.

Since the publication of the above letter, however, to-wit, on the 27th day of December, 1893, I was shown the original card as signed by Crawford and witnessed by me, and I am fully convinced that it is genuine.

With this statement of facts I feel that it is but right and honorable to say that an injustice was done W. S. Barnes, who was secretary of the State Farmers' Alliance at the time the above letter was written from Hendersonville, (although this fact was not known by me at the time of said writing).

I am now satisfied that Barnes furnished a true copy of the original card on file in his office, which I have seen and believe to be genuine, and I hereby fully and freely make this public amende honorable to him for any reflections cast upon him, either as a man or official, directly or inferentially, contained in the above extract, and give it the same publicity that was given my original letter.

JOHN P. KERR.

HALL AND STAIRWAY.

They Play an Important Part in Modern Houses.

A Fashion of Centuries Ago in Vogue Once More—How the First Steps to the Staircase Are Arranged—The Newel Post.

House planning, like everything else on this globe of earth, develops in cycles. Fashions come and go. What was in vogue in one century goes out in the next, and a hundred years or so later it comes back again. Centuries ago in castles all over Europe the hall was the one chamber in which most of the domestic life of the time was lived. The hearthstone of hospitality was found there. Does not the reader of "Le Morte D'Arthur" remember how

A MODERN HALL AND STAIRWAY.

"Dame Liones counseled Sir Gareth to sleep in none other place but in the hall?" In modern times things were exactly reversed, and the hall was reduced to comparative insignificance, as something hardly better than a passageway to the dining-room, drawing-room and other familiar chambers. This cycle began to show signs of ending not many years back, and the hall once more plays a leading part in social life. Its return to its original purpose of a sitting-room has brought back many delightful features of domestic architecture. The great fireplace, with andirons and blazing logs, is one of them. A fireplace of this sort needs plenty of unincumbered space about it, so that the members of the home circle can move their chairs near to the flames or away from them as the heat rises or falls under the fluctuations of the winter wind. In a country house of ordinary dimensions no other chamber can give quite so much space to the chairs as the hall can. Then there is the window-seat, which, with pretty cushions and a leaded glass window just above the level of one's shoulders, is in summer or winter as comfortable a lounging place as it is artistic.

But there is no feature of the most modern country hall which is more interesting than the staircase, or, more particularly, the first steps of the staircase. The special treatment of this detail in small houses is in fact peculiar to recent architecture. Until a very late day architects rarely took as much pains as they do now to start their stairway with some touch of decorative originality that would introduce an artistic and useful factor into their scheme for the hall. A broad platform raised one or two steps above the floor, and with a window seat, lends a charming picturesqueness to the effect of an evening gathering when a group of young people is formed about it. At other times it is the best of all places for a stately rubber plant or a vase of hydrangeas. In some houses the designers have spent themselves in building a screen of delicate spindles around the stairs, placing a seat against the former on the hall floor, and this screen, of course, has counted in the decoration of the hall. The newel post has gone through all sorts of transformations. In one house it remains the strictly independent member which our colonial grandfathers made it, and is attractive simply as a marvel of scroll work and of "tops" which look like Ossa piled upon Pelion. In another it serves as a pedestal for either a lamp or a flower jar, and in this last guise it has been possibly most often struggled with by the ambitions decorator, who has given it all manner of shapes. In the sketch which accompanies this, a picture of an English interior, there is seen the natural outcome of the evolutionary process through which the hall newel post has passed. It has been developed—out of existence. In its place, on the wide platform provided by the first or second step, there stands a porcelain flower vase. It will not be long before other objects are substituted for this and statues are put in position at the beginning of the stairs. This may look like a return to the permanent newel post, but it will really have the advantage of leaving the staircase clear at this point if for any special occasion the hostess wishes to remove her work of art. The flower jar is perhaps best adapted to the corner. It gives just the required emphasis and it is free from the aggressiveness and occasional inconvenience which belongs to the newel post that is immovable.—N. Y. Tribune.

To Keep Plates Hot.

An invention which does fill the much talked of and long felt want is a hot-water platter. It has a sunken surface which holds the boiling water and another depression in which to place a dish to be kept hot. This is the only way of preventing the food becoming dry and tasteless, but this way is remarkably sure.

Novelties in Candlesticks.

Fantastic candlesticks are to be seen in china shops of late, in flower designs. There are tulips, crocuses and roses, all made so that the flower, wide open, will hold the candle inserted. They are very realistic, but not particularly seemly. One does not fancy the thought of a light thrust into the heart of a flower.

Paste for Paper Hanging.

First heat water to boiling, then add flour, with constant stirring; to prevent the formation of lumps, the flour may be passed through a sieve so as to insure its more equable distribution. Agitation is continued until the heat has rendered the mass of the desired consistency, and after a few moments further boiling it is ready for use. In order to increase the strength, powdered resin in the proportion of one-sixth to one-fourth weight of the flour is added. To prevent its souring, oil of cloves or a few drops of carbolic acid are added.

Curtain Your Bedstead.

Some of the very newest bedsteads show the genuine old-time four posts and are so exceedingly handsome as to tempt one to return to the style and the methods of a century back. Curtains that entirely shut in the sleeper are open to many objections on the score of health. But carefully arranged draperies that are drawn back at each post might easily be managed so as to give air slightly to the bed, to shield the head and feet from draft and yet allow of sufficient circulation of air.

Old papers for sale at this office.

Church and Horse.

In the session of the State Baptist association, "The State of Religion," was the subject discussed by Professor J. H. Hall. This was by far the most exciting of the day, as it drifted into the amusements of the young. A general discussion followed, in which the Rev. Williams made the statement that it was his honest conviction that there was no minister in the association that could draw as large a crowd, with as many dollars in sight, as could Nancy Hanks on an exhibition trot, and it was this state of facts that caused him to believe that the amusements for the young were not of the proper sort. In the discussion of this subject some claimed that great caution should be exercised in handling this question, as it was known that a minister of the Baptist church had lost his "job" by preaching against horse racing in the blue grass regions of Kentucky.—Columbus (Ind.) Dispatch.

"Oh, these Advertisements Tire me."

Some advertisements do have that tendency. So do some people, and some books. Nevertheless bright people understand that the advertising columns now-a-days carry valuable information about things new and good. Such is

Cottolene

The New Vegetable Shortening

Common sense teaches that a pure vegetable product must be more wholesome than hog's grease.

Cottolene

is part cotton seed oil and part beef suet, refined and purified by the most effective process known. It is more economical than lard for every use, and imparts a delicate, palatable flavor to food. Ask your grocer for the

Genuine COTTOlene.

Made only by
N. K. FAIRBANK & CO.,
CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS

FERTILIZERS.

200 Tons Raleigh Standard (a very high grade cotton seed meal) Guano.
100 Tons Patapsco Guano.
100 " National Guano.
100 " Listers Guano.
150 " German Kainit.
100 " High Grade Acid Phosphate.

Groceries, Shoes, Dry Goods.

All at Prices that defy competition.

CALL AND SEE US.

Best & Thompson,
GOLDSBORO, N. C.

MURRAY
VEHICLES and HARNESS
Time Tried and Tested and Endorsed the world over as the Best and Cheapest on Earth.

Single Buggy Harness,	5.95
Double Buggy Harness,	15.70
Single Farm Harness,	17.67
Double Farm Harness,	23.94
Top Buggies,	55.95
Road Carts,	14.90
Road Wagons,	31.75
Spring Wagons,	43.50
Farm Wagons (2 horse)	39.50

Fine 100 page Catalogue, free.
Wilber H. Murray Mfg. Co., Cincinnati, O.

MY WIFE CANNOT SEE HOW YOU DO IT AND PAY FREIGHT.

$14 Buys our 2 drawer walnut or oak Improved High Arm Singer sewing machine, finely finished, nickel plated, adapted to light and heavy work; guaranteed for 10 Years with Automatic Bobbin Winder, Self-Threading Oscillator Shuttle, Self-Setting Needle and a complete set of Steel Attachments; shipped any where on 30 Days Trials. No money required in advance. 75,000 now in use. World's Fair Medal awarded machine and attachments. Buy from factory and save dealer's and agent's profits. FREE Cut This Out and send to-day for machine or large free illustrated catalogue, testimonials and Glimpses of the World's Fair. OXFORD MFG. CO. 342 Wabash Ave. CHICAGO, ILL.

DONT SUICIDE.

DR. WEST'S Specific for Mental Depression, Nervousness, Prostration, Lassitude, INSOMNIA Inability, Loss of Vitality, Impotence, etc. Invaluable. Try it. Mail, $1.00. BRADBURY'S PHAMARCY, Dept. 30, 367 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

TRAVELERS Wanted: Faithful gentleman or lady to travel representing established house. SALARY $78.00 and expenses, with increase. Enclose reference and self-addressed stamped envelope, THE DOMINION Co., Chicago. Feb. 8—4t.

L. D. CIDDENS,

GOLDSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA.
WATCH MAKER AND DEALER IN
Silverware, Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.
☞ENGRAVING OF ALL KINDS DONE.

NOTICE.

Having bualified as administrator of the estate of B. B. Jordan, deceased, all persons holding claims against said estate are notified to present them for payment by the first day of February, 1895, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. G. A. SUTTON, Admr.
Jan. 16th 1894. Jan18-6w

THE CAUCASIAN is an eye opener every week. You can not afford to do without it.

ALLIANCE SEED CO.
505, & 507, Broad Street.
Look Box 26. Gove City - Kansas.

The cheapest reliable Seed House in the U. S. Pkts, 2 to 3 cts each, other seeds cheap in proportion. Warranted to be pure and fresh. Send for catalogue of Garden Flower Field & Tree seeds. Plants, Jr. Tools &ect. Send stamp for free sample pkt. Try our seeds and you will use no other. Feb. 1—6t.

GALL IN

And Examine

A. J. Harrell & Son's

Large Stock of General Merchandise. We are now making a Specialty of

Shoes & Tobacco

Everybody must have the former, and many will have the latter. Buy from us and save money. We will not be undersold.

A. J. Harrell & Son,

(On Walnut Street, at the Centennial Pump.)
Goldsboro, N. C.
Feb. 1—1y.

Miller's Emulsion Cod Liver Oil.

Leads all others, in quality and quantity. Each bottle holds 16 ounces, which is 2 ozs. more than any other Emulsion made. Read what Mr. W. I. Joyner says about it.

PRINCETON, N. C., Feb. 3rd, 1894.

MESSRS. J. F. MILLER & SON, DEAR SIRS:—I was often troubled with Asthma and a severe cough and Bronchitis, have been reduced in 2 years from 154 to 120 pounds. I have only used 2 bottles of your Emulsion, and have not had Asthma for some time, and the cough is very much better; also the Bronchitis is better. I have used nearly every remedy known for these three diseases and found no relief, until I used your Emulsion. I shall continue to use it until cured.

Yours truly,
W. S. JOYNER.

Price for 1 Pint Bottles $1.00, ½ Pint Bottles 50 cents.

Miller's Drug Store,
Feb. 1-1y.] Goldsboro, N. C.

The Sumatra Gem, REG'D.

AT
WATTS & WATTS.
ALSO
DEALERS IN DIAMONDS, CLOCKS
WATCHES and JEWELRY,
BOTH PLATED AND SOLID.

An elegant line of Solid Sterling Silver just received.

☞Fine Watch work a Specialty.

WATTS & WATTS,
Goldsboro, N. C.

TO REDUCE STOCK

I WILL SELL ALL MY STOCK OF GOODS AT CUT PRICES FOR THIRTY DAYS.

Men's and Women's all solid Shoes at $1.00 and up.
Children's Shoes cut very low.
1,000 yards Pant goods at 20c. a yd.
500 yards of Bedtick from 8c. to 18c. Calicos from 5c. up.
A full stock of Dry Goods, Hats, and Notions at Bargain Prices.

NEARLY ALL KINDS OF GROCERIES.

25,000 Pounds of Tobacco from 18c. to 50 cents per pound.

Call and be convinced that I am selling at greatly reduced rates for next thirty days.

Prices so low that I will sell for CASH only.

Ed. L. EDMUNDSON THE HUSTLER.
Goldsboro, - N. C.
(tf.)

FOR LADIES ONLY I will send any Lady a Valuable Secret that cost me $5.00 and a Rubber Shield for 20 cts. MRS. J. A. KINMAN & CO., 39 River St., CHICAGO, ILL.

CANCER Permanently Cured!!! Home treatment $20 to $30. Send stamp for book. 230. B. HARRIS, Fort Payne, Ala.

SALESMEN WANTED to sell our goods by samples to the trade and retail trade, sell on sight to every business man or firm; liberal salary, money advanced for advertising and expenses. Permanent position. Address with stamp, KING MFG. CO., A 68 Chicago, Ill.

DETECTIVE We want a man in every locality to act as private detective under instructions. Experience unnecessary. Send stamp for particulars. NATIONAL DETECTIVE BUREAU, Indianapolis, Ind.

ESTABLISHED 1869.
E. C. PALMER. G. H. RIVENBURG. A. W. FROST.
Palmer, Rivenburg, & Co.,
(Successors to G. S. Palmer.)
166 READE STREET, NEW YORK.
Wholesale Produce Commission Merchants.

Southern, Fruit, Truck, Poultry and Eggs a specialty. If you do not know how to dress Poultry for this market write for our instructions also for stencil. References: Chatham National Bank, New York, and Mercantile Agencies. [Jan. 11-6m.

IMPORTANT!

When farm products are low and money scarce, you can't afford to take chances on Fertilizer.

NOW IS THE TIME TO GET ONLY THE BEST. THE BEST, IN THE END IS ALWAYS CHEAPEST.

The N. C. Alliance Fertilizers Are the Best.

For four years nothing has equaled them in field results.

THEY ARE USED BY MORE GOOD FARMERS THAN ANY FERTILIZERS SOLD IN THE STATE. WE GUARANTEE THE STANDARD FULLY MAINTAINED.

We will try to keep them in store at prominent Rail Road points.

If there are none at your depot, get your sub-agent to order them direct from the Durham Fertilizer Company, Durham, N. C., or Mr. W. H. Worth, S. B. A., Raleigh, N. C. Feb. 1—3ms.

A GOOD TIME
TO BUY. IT CERTAINLY LOOKS LIKE THE MARKET HAD
Struck Bottom on Sugar and Flour.

My Stock embraces almost any thing you may want. MY PRICES, quality considered,

Are as Low as Same Goods
CAN BE BOUGHT ANYWHERE.
MY GOODS ARE BOUGHT RIGHT.

And I will make it to your interest to trade with me. Give me a call and see if I can not do a little better for you than you have been doing elsewhere. Respectfully,

I. B. FONVIELLE,
WALNUT STREET, GOLDSBORO, N. C.

1894. 1894.
H. WEIL & BROS.

Propose to do the Business in 1894 as they have done for more than 25 years past, by honorable, fair and square dealing they have gained the confidence of the people, and by continuing in giving to our customers the best of GOODS for the LEAST MONEY will always stand at the head of the list. All we sell we can recommend, only superior Goods find Room in our Stores and Warehouses. An Article bought of H. WEIL & BROS. is a guarantee of excellence.

We Offer to Purchasers

1,000 Tons German Kainit, our own Importation, "Genuine."
500 " Acid Phosphate, 13 per cent. Phosp. Acid Guaranteed.
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Make your contracts for your Guanos now.
We have in Stock
2,000 Bushels Rust Proof Seed Oats.
500 Barrels Lime.
50,000 Pounds of Meat; if you have to buy meat buy it now, it is cheaper now by 4 cents in the pound than last summer, and cheaper than it will be again this summer.
OUR CLOTHING DEPARTMENT, DRY GOODS DEPARTMENT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT
Are filled with the best of Goods. Come and see us or send us your Mail Orders, which shall have our prompt attention.

H. WEIL & BROS.,
(80, 82, 84 and 86 W. Center Street,)
Goldsboro, - - - - - North Carolina.

SEEDS! WORLD'S FAIR MEDAL and DIPLOMA. Tested and Proven the Best.

My exhibit of Seeds and Garden Vegetables was awarded several Premiums and a Special Diploma by Piedmont Exposition Judges in 1891. Encouraged by this success, I sent a collection of Seeds to the World's Fair, and was awarded Medal and Diploma for best collection there. This is high endorsement, for the Seed met in competition those great seed houses of this country, but mine got there beautifully. I have had experience with the various seeds offered the farmers, and my judgment says the collection below is the best. The collection is a choice selection of Garden Vegetable Seeds, and is gotten up with the idea of establishing a seed business: 28 papers, extra large, of choice Vegetable Seed; 1 package containing 200 Annuals, Flower; 1 package of my Cotton, "King's Improved;" 1 package of my Corn, "King's Improved"—all postpaid for $1.00 Circulars telling all about my Seed free. Address T. J. KING, RICHMOND, Va.

$80 A MONTH and expenses paid men with rig to introduce Poultry Compound. $60 a month to distribute circulars, salary paid monthly. Sample of our goods and contract free. Send 10 cts. for postage, packing, etc. We Mean Business. UNION SUPPLY CO., Chicago, Ill.

NEW FIRM.
Brown & Gardner.
Successors to
Brown, Latham & Co.,
DEALERS IN
Groceries, Hardware
AND CUTLERY.

The New Firm extends its New Year's Greeting. We ask all the patrons of the old to call to see us. And besides we bespeak the patronage of the public generally. Call to see us.

BROWN & GARDNER,
Jan. 4-1y.] Goldsboro, N. C.

Music Free to You.

We will send 163 Popular Songs, words and music, sentimental, pathetic and comic, absolutely free if you send 10 cents for three months' subscription to AMERICAN NATION, our charming illustrated magazine. This music includes Little Fisher Maiden, Ta ra ra Boom de ay, I Whistle and Wait for Katie, After the Ball, Comrades, Old Madrid, and 150 others. Bear in mind, you shall have this immense quantity by sending 10 cents, silver. You will be delighted. Address, AMERICAN MUSIC CO., 325 Washington St., Boston, Mass. [Jan. 18—4t.

LADIES!

If you haven't laid in your supply of flower seed don't buy any annuals; we propose to supply you with all you will want [200 varieties] FREE. We do it simply to call your attention to something better, which to see is to want. The brightest and best of periodicals for the home is "WOMAN"—a large illustrated monthly, as bright as a new pin and as charming as a spring bonnet. It is brim full of everything a woman wants to know, and will bring sunshine to the home the year round. It is cut to fit and to please woman, the home-maker. Now for our offer: Send us ten cents (stamps or silver) and we will send you WOMAN two months on trial, and, in addition, will send you 200 varieties of FLOWER SEED FREE! This offer is for immediate acceptance. Don't put it off. Send to-day, and you will receive the seed and Woman promptly.

Address
WOMAN PUBLISHING CO.,
Jan. 25-2ms. Richmond Va.

NOXALL INCUBATOR

Is the simplest and most perfect Self-Regulating Incubator on the market, and we manufacture the only self-regulating Brooder in America. Circulars free. Address GEO. W. MURPHY & CO. QUINCY, ILL.
We manufacture either single or double tray. Send 5 cts. for Illustrated Catalogue. The lowest price first-class hatcher made.

New Era "Disc" Churn LATEST THING OUT.
Butter in 3 minutes. Any temperature. Send for circulars. Address, THE "DISC" CHURN CO., 211-20 Lasalle St., CHICAGO, ILL.

PRETTIEST BOOK EVER PRINTED. FREE SEED Cheap as dirt by oz. and lb. One Cent a pkg. EP. if rare. Cheap, pure, best. 1,000,000 extras. Beautiful Illustrated Catalogue free. E. H. SMUMWAY, Rockford, Ill.

SECRET WORK! BOYS JOIN! KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS, great, growing Secret Order, admitting young men. Grip, passwords, tests, signs, badges, ritual, great mystic initiation. Local organizers wanted. Special commission free. Send stamp. Address K. of C., Box 44, Indianapolis, Ind.

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The Caucasian
IS A
Sleepless Salesman

DAY and night it puts your business before the people. It carries your message to the homes and firesides of thousands of people. If you have something to sell it goes to the people who will buy. If you want to buy something, it goes to those who can sell it to you. Advertise in THE CAUCASIAN, and keep in touch with the people. For rates address

THE CAUCASIAN,
Goldsboro, N. C.

Ridott POULTRY Yards.

35 varieties High-Class, Thoroughbred, Fancy Poultry; 15 Varieties Fancy Pigeons; Guinea Pigs; Ferrets; Pet Rabbits and Bronzed Pekin Cokes Perfect. Send 10c. for my Fine, Large, Illustrated, Descriptive Catalogue containing many hints on Poultry raising, treatment of their diseases, etc., worth dollars to any one interested in Poultry.
ALBERT ASKEY, Ridott, Ill.

If you want to strike a lick for reform, get a new subscriber for THE CAUCASIAN and we will do the rest.

CHILDREN'S CORNER.

Young Folks' Post Office.

Mingo, N. C., Feb. 6th, '94.

Mr. Editor:—My papa takes your paper and we all like it very much. I will answer Mantha Kornegay's question: Mr. Cyrus W. Field laid the Atlantic cable. I will ask a question: Which is the longest and shortest chapter in the New Testament? With best wishes for THE CAUCASIAN, Your friend,
Pennie E. Lee.

Keener, Sampson county, N. C.

Mr. Editor:—I am a little girl 11 years old. Not having seen anything from the children in this part of Sampson I thought I would write. My papa has been taking your paper three years. He says he can't do without it.

Your little friend,
Georgie Williamson.

Currituck, N. C., Feb. 5, '94.

Mr. Editor:—Will you please allow me space in the little folks' corner? I am a little girl thirteen years old. I am living with my uncle and he takes THE CAUCASIAN and we are very much pleased with it. I will close by saying: "Hurrah for THE CAUCASIAN and its noble Editor."

Your unknown friend,
Mary Whitehurst.

Cogdell, N. C., Feb. 10, '94.

Mr. Editor: — Please allow me space in your paper so I can take a part in the children's corner. This is my first letter. I have been going to school and my teacher's name is Miss Alice H. Flowers. Much success to THE CAUCASIAN and its Editor.

Daisy V. Crow.

Mr. Editor:—I am a little girl 7 years old and weigh 87 pounds. I have not been to school any but can read, spell and write. My mama takes your paper and likes it very much. Your little friend,
Fannie Herring.

Currituck, N. C., Feb. 6, '94.

Mr. Editor:— Please allow me space in the young folks' corner. I am a little boy ten years old. I am living with my uncle and he takes your paper and likes it very much. I am interested in the young folks' corner. I will close by saying: "Hurrah for THE CAUCASIAN and its noble Editor."

Your unknown friend,
Willie Pell.

Magnolia, N. C.

Mr. Editor:—I am a little boy 12 years old. I go to school every day. I have a very good teacher, her name is Miss Hattie Cox.

Your little friend,
Floyd Taylor.

Clinton, N. C., Feb. 4, 1894.

Mr. Editor:—My papa has been taking THE CAUCASIAN ever since it was first published. We all like it very much. We take a good many papers but your paper is the first one that any of us read. We all race to see which one can get it first. It is a welcome visitor at our home. I will close with best wishes.

Your friend,
Addie Smith,

Faisons, N. C., Feb. 3, '94.

Mr. Editor:—I would like to join the children's column. This is my first letter and I will make it short for fear of the waste basket. I will answer Almira Baker's question: Methusaleh was the oldest man, he was 969 years old when he died.

Katie Wilkins.

ANSWERS

Daniel was in the lions' den one night. Haman was hanged on the gallows he had prepared for Mordecai. Georgie Williams.

The Sahara is the largest desert in the world; it is noted for its date palm and oil palm. It is in Africa.

Adam bit the apple because he had no knife to cut it with.

Floyd Taylor.

Philadelphia was founded by the Quakers in 1861; the name means "brotherly love."

George Washington died at Mount Vernon.

J. F. West.

QUESTIONS.

When was the first copper money coined and who by?

Dora Wilson.

Riddle—How was it that Peter Nesser was brother to his own grandfather? Johnnie Dash.

Who discovered the mouth of the Mississippi river? When was the first gold found in N. C.?

Addie Smith.

How many times does the word "Reverend" occur in the Bible?

Who was Cain's wife?

Riddle—What is it which occurs twice in a moment, once in a minute and not once in a thousand years?

Floyd Taylor.

What do the seven stars represent?

Fannie Herring.

How old was Moses when he died? Whose vineyard did Ahab covet?

Daisy V. Crow.

What and where is Venus?

Fannie Wilson.

Who became President and Vice-President in 1825? J. F. West.

Who drove the team that hauled the log cabin from Fayetteville to Raleigh?

Della Lee.

How many of the Apostles died a natural death and who were they?

Katie Wilkins.

AN OPEN LETTER TO J. STERLING MORTON.

HON. J. STERLING MORTON,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:—Your pamphlet containing two addresses delivered at Chicago with some comments and resolutions duly received. Noting that you had missed my comments in The Dakota Ruralist Nov. 2nd, I hasten to forward you another copy which I hope you will insert in your next revised edition. I had been anxious to see a correct copy of the first speech particularly that portion "inaudible owing to the loud applause." The sentence reading thus, "but the alchemist and the sorcerer and the astrologist long since passed away, and it has been left for the modern advocates of many fallacies to evoke by the magic of their wand, from the vacuous viscera of nothingness, vast volumes." I note Sir that all this vulgar effusion together with that part which the reporters were ashamed to give the public, and in kindly charity covered up your maudlin vapourings with "loud applause" does not appear in your pamphlet. I am pleased Sir that in your sober senses you have enough shame left to revise that out of your speech. Do not imagine for a moment that the farmers can be fooled that way in the future.

You will notice by a careful reading of your speech as reported by the daily papers at the time that you have omitted several more of your most offensive and exceedingly foolish allusions. I would suggest that the next time you try to speak officially for the farmers that you revise your speech in advance. It may save you writing a pamphlet.

I regret that so many farmers' organizations are wasting good time and resolutions on you. As the agricultural mouth-piece of the present administration I take it that you voiced the sentiments of President Cleveland. His retaining you in office confirms that view. The quiet approval of your sentiments by the democratic press and statesmen make the party responsible for your gross and uncalled for insult, hence the proper way to resent it will be at the ballot box. This I feel assured all self respecting farmers will feel called upon to do.

For myself I was not at all surprised, for a political party obtaining power by suppression and perversion of the ballot could not be expected to show any respect for a people who will tolerate it.

However, the day of reckoning will soon be here. When farmers respect themselves at the ballot box we will have a secretary of agriculture who will respect them. In arousing their indignation you are doing better than you intended.

Yours, etc.,
H. L. LOUCKS.

PEOPLE'S PARTY CLUBS.

The rules and regulations for governing the organization of the People's Party Club are as follows:

First, There shall be neither fees, dues, signs, grips, pass-words, or obligation in a Club.

Second, Clubs may be started in any locality by any reputable person, and organize with five or more members.

Third, The meetings of the clubs shall be public. Those who are not members should be invited to attend. Those who attend should be urged to join.

Fourth, The conditions of membership shall be opposition to the financial policy of Grover Cleveland and the Democratic party and a promise to vote with the People's Party to secure a legislature next fall that will give the people a free ballot and fair count.

Fifth, Each club shall have a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer. In all other matters each club may make its own rules and regulations.

Sixth, As soon as a club is organized the Secretary should fill out the following blank and send at once to Marion Butler, Goldsboro, N. C.

PEOPLE'S PARTY CLUB.

County.....

Township.....

Name of Club.....

No. of Members.....

President.....

P. O.....

Secretary.....

P. O.....

Write very plain the names and postoffice address of the President and Secretary. I will send a communication for consideration at the second meeting of your club.

MARION BUTLER,
Chm'n People's Party State Ex. Com.
State papers please copy.

WHO CHEAPENED OIL?

WALKS AND TALKS WITH THE PEOPLE.

BY C. B. MATTHEWS.

TALK No. 3.

Those who had the pleasure of attending the National Council of the Farmers' Alliance last year at Memphis, Tenn., will remember the very interesting and instructive report given by the sub-committee on oil. Farmer Dean, of the National Executive Board, by his wide knowledge in the petroleum industry, gave many figures and facts of value regarding the cost of illuminating oil to the people. Very few realize what an enormous amount of money is involved in the raising of the price of this household necessity of the industrial classes of this country. An advance of only one per cent. per gallon would amount annually to over $50,000,000. While it is pretty generally admitted that

OUR YOUNG REPUBLIC

is governed largely be corporations, trusts and monopolies, it is believed by some that the effect and policy even of trusts is to cheapen the cost of oil, sugar, lead, etc., to the people. We notice in this connection an article from the Prairie Farmer. After extolling President Rockefeller for his munificence in bestowing so much (of what many people consider his own rightful) money to the Chicago University. It goes on to say:

"We are glad to see the growing desire among millionaires of to-day to give money during their lives to educational and other beneficent purposes. Mr. Rockefeller is a New York City man. He is the business head of the Standard Oil Company, who furnish the kerosene burned in the lamps all over the country, but of course especially in the Mississippi valley, because in this great region far more coal oil is used than in all other regions of the United States. Mr. Rockefeller has made his vast fortune by utilizing the products of coal oil usually thrown away. This being the case, his company has been enabled to reduce the price of kerosene from year to year, so that now oil, for lamps, is cheaper in every country district than any other illuminating material, including gas in our cities.

"Certainly no sensible person would begrudge the vast fortune he has made when he is giving away untold millions yearly, during his lifetime."

I do not quote this bungling and for the most part untrue statement of the Prairie Farmer for the purpose of explaining it or enlightening the the deluded author of such stuff, but only to give a sample of the many daily publications that are thrust upon the public by

IGNORANT OR VENAL

newspapers. We are told by Standard Solicitor Dodd, who is in a position to make the best possible claim for the Standard company, which began operations on a large scale in 1872, that at that time refined oil was worth 23.5 per gallon, whereas in 1890, after 12 years of the Standard company's existence, refined oil was worth 7.3 per gallon. This decline in price, we are told by Mr. Dodd, is due to the energy, capacity and unselfish enterprise of the Standard Oil company and trust. Of course, solicitor Dodd or Mr. Gunton, or any other paid advocate of the Standard monopoly would never even suggest as one of the causes of the decline in the price of refined oil is the fact that crude petroleum is produced in large quantities in six or eight different States and has become

SO CHEAP

that crude oil is to-day a leading competitor with coal for fuel purposes. Clark Waggoner says in the November number of the American Journal of Politics that "the Standard managers are in the oil business to get all the profit possible for themselves and they are entitled to no more credit for lower prices in oil than the leaders of the Southern rebellion were entitled to for the war that freed the slaves and improved the condition of the whites. The improved condition resulted from the war, and not the plans of the Confederate leaders." But should any one feel impressed favorably with Mr. Dodd's inferences regarding the Standard's having reduced the price of refined oil from 1872 to the present time, we ask such to tell us who reduced the price before 1872, when Standard influence was unknown. In 1860, refined oil sold at $1.00 per gallon, and in 1862-3 considerable quantities were sold at 80 cents per gallon. Let some trusty Standard logician tell us why refined

OIL FELL IN PRICE

76.5 without the aid of the Standard, when it fell only 16.2 in the same length of time, during the Standard epoch. This brings us to a phase of this question that will be of much interest to the Farmers' Alliance and those who believe in the sub-treasury warehouse plan. It evidently should be applied to oil and the public should own necessary transportation and storage facilities. When refined oil was selling at high figures, let us remember that we were supporting the government instead of the Standard "oligarchy."

We find by consulting the United States internal revenue department that a tax of 10 cents per gallon was levied on oil distilled from crude petroleum by act of July, 1862. This rate was increased to 20 cents per gallon, by act of June 30, 1864. The rate of 20 cents per gallon was reduced to 10 cents per gallon by act of July 13, 1866, and then reduced to 5 cents per gallon by act of March 31, 1868, and finally repealed by act of July 20, 1868. The total amount collected on refined oil was as follows:

During the fiscal year 1863	$ 643,626.83
During the fiscal year 1864	2,201,573.20
During the fiscal year 1865	2,951,213.87
During the fiscal year 1866	5,178,138.94
During the fiscal year 1867	4,827,911.62
During the fiscal year 1868	4,244,646.51
Total	$20,047,120.97

A tax of $1.00 per barrel of not more than 45 gallons was imposed on crude petroleum by act of March 3, 1865, and was repealed by act of July 13, 1866. The amount of revenue collected under this act was $2,415,697.31, making the total revenue received on crude and refined oil $22,462,608.28.

Now if the government would carefully invest in necessary pipe lines and tankage the revenue collected from the oil tax above mentioned, it would, with government railroads demolish the Standard monopoly and save the American people hundreds of millions of dollars annually in the price of oil, and then the government could issue pipe line certificates and loan the oil producers in the principal fields money on certificate oil, thereby furnishing an increase of currency and making both the producers and consumers of oil throughout our land

PROSPEROUS AND INDEPENDENT,

and relieve the young republic of the first, greatest and wickedest trust that curses our land.

Under present conditions, the Standard's determination to destroy competition carries prices below cost of manufacture in localities where competition exists, while in large areas where their sway is undisputed, the hapless consumer must pay from 20 to 50 cents per gallon for refined oil. We ask every one that has imbibed the idea that the Standard has reduced prices or invented something useful, to name a single valuable process, apparatus or product invented by any of the great Standard trust magnates.

Bonham in "Railway Secrecy and Trusts" says that the "Standard Oil company capitalized their ability to prevent their competitors in business from using the railroads." I shall be much pleased if any one will give a more concise or truthful definition of the Standard idea than Mr. Bonham has given. Let no one suppose that in patronizing the Standard trust, the Chicago meat combine or the Minneapolis flour ring, they are sustaining their friends or securing better prices for farmers or producers or lower prices to consumers, The time has not and never will come when the American people can safely rely on the goodness of trusts and combines to absolutely regulate the prices paid to producers and by consumers for the necessaries of life.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

The subscription rates of THE CAUCASIAN in the future will be

One year	$1.00
Six months	60
Three months	35

That is, a single one for six months will be 60 cents. But if the subscriptions are sent in a club of as many as four, we will sent it for 50 cents. That is, for $2.00 sent at one time we will send four copies for six months each. In clubs of at least six we will send the paper for 25 cents. That is, for $1.50 we will send six copies for three months each.

You will readily see the necessity of this. It costs as much and takes an much time to keep a record of a three months' subscription as it does for a subscriber for a year. A number who subscribed for the paper for three months are now renewing for three months more. This forces us to make four entries for a subscriber for one year, and therefore costs us four times as much as if the subscriber had sent a dollar at one time for a year. Let every subscriber try to take the paper for a year. It is better for us and the subscriber too.

(tf)

ALLIANCE BUSINESS MEETING.

The State Alliance Business Agency will be represented at the following times and places by Bro. S. Otho Wilson. He will carry samples, and talk to the brethren about how to buy their guano and other supplies, and how to sell their products, including the best way to make money out of the poultry yard:

Dunn Thursday, Feb. 15, 11 am.

Wilson Friday, Feb. 16 11 am.

Smithfield Saturday, Feb. 17, 11 am.

Lewisburg Monday, Feb. 19, 1 pm.

Warrenton Tuesday, Feb. 20, 1 30 pm.

Henderson Wednesday, Feb. 21, 12 m.

Oxford Thursday, Feb. 22, 12 m.

Roxboro Friday, Feb. 23, 11 am.

Hillsboro Saturday Feb. 24 12 m.

Brother Wilson will give you directions how to pack and ship eggs, dress and ship poultry, and other information about our industry that our brethren everywhere should hear and heed.

Every member of the Alliance that can do so, should be present at one of these meetings.

W. H. WORTH, S. B. A.

PURE DEMOCRACY.

PEOPLE'S PARTY PLATFORM.

Adopted at the Omaha Conference of Laboring People, July 4, 1892.

Assembled upon the one hundred and sixteenth anniversary of the declaration of independence, the People's party of America, in their first national convention, invoking upon their action the blessing of Almighty God, puts forth in the name and on behalf of the people of this country, the following preamble and declaration of principles:

The conditions which surround us best justify our co-operation. We meet in the midst of a nation brought to the verge of moral, political and material ruin. Corruption dominates the ballot box, the legislatures, the congress, and touches even the ermine of the bench. The people are demorlized. Most of the State have been compelled to isolate the voters at the polling places to prevent universal intimidation or bribery. The newspapers are largely subsidized or muzzeled, public opinion silenced business prostrated, our homes covered with mortgages, labor impoverished, and the land concentrating in the hands of the capitalists. The urban workmen are denied the right of organization for self-protection; imported pauperized labor beats down their wages; a hireling standing army, unrecognized by our laws, is established to shoot them down, and they are rapidly degenerating into European conditions. The fruits of the toil of millions are bodly stolen to build up colossal fortunes for a few, unprecedented in the history of mankind, and the possessors of these, in turn, despise the republic and endanger liberty. From the same prolific mode of governmental injustice we breed the two great classes—tramps and millionaires.

The national power to create money is appropriated to enrich bondholders. A vast public debt payable in legal tender currency has been funded into gold-bearing bonds, thereby adding millions to the burdens of the people.

THE OLD PARTIES ARRAIGNED.

Silver which has been accepted as coin since the dawn of history, has been demonetized to add to the purchasing power of gold by decreasing the value of all forms of property, as well as human labor, and the supply of currency is purposely abridged to fatten usurers, bankrupt enterprises and enslave industry. A vast conspiracy against mankind has been organized on two continents and is rapidly taking possession of the world. If not met and overthorwn at once it forebodes terrible social convulsions, the destruction of civilization, or the establishment of an absolute despotism.

We have witnessed for more than a century the struggles of the two great political parties for power and plunder, while grievious wrongs have been inflicted upon the suffering people. We charge that the controlling influences dominating both these parties have permitted the exising dreadful conditions to develop without serious effort to prevent or retrain them. Neither do they now promise us any substantial reform. They have agreed together to ignor in the coming campaign every issue but one. They propose to drown the outeries of plundered people with the uproar of a sham battle over the tariff, so that capitalists, corporations, national banks, ring, trust, watered stock, the demonetization af silver and the oppressions of the usurers may all be lost sight of. They propose to sacrifice our homes, wives and children on the alter of Mammon; to destroy the multitude in order to secure corruption funds from the millionaries.

Assembled on the anniversary of the birthday of the nation, and filled with the spirit of the grand generation who established our independence, we seek to restore the government of the republic to the hands of "the plain people," with which class it originated.

THE WAR IS OVER.

We assert our purposes to be identical with the purposes of the national constitution—"To form a more perfect union, establish justice, insur domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty for ourselves and our posterity." We declare that this republic can only endure as a free government while built upon the love of the whole people for each other and for the nation: that it cannot be pinned together by bayonets; that the civil war is over, and that every passion and resentment which grew out of it must die with it, and that we must be in fact, as we are in name, one united brotherhood of freemen.

Our country finds itself confronted by conditions for which there is no precedent in the history of the world—our annual agricultural productions amount to billions of dollars in value, which must within a few weeks or months be exchanged for billions of dollars of commodities consumed in their production; the existing currency supply is wholly inadequate to make this exchange; the results are falling prices, the formation of combines and rings and the impoverishment of the producing classes. We pledge ourselves that if given power we will labor to correct these evils by wise and reasonable legislation in accordance with the terms of our platform.

We believe that the power of government—in other words, of the people—should be expanded (as in the case the postal service) as rapidly as far as the good sense of an intelligent people and the teachings of experience shall justify, to the end that oppression, injustice and poverty shall eventually cease in the land.

THREEFOLD DECLARATION.

While our sympathies as a party of reform are naturally upon the side of every proposition which will tend to make men intelligent, virtuous and temperate, we nevertheless regard these questions important as they are, as secondary to the great issue now pressing for solution, and upon which not only our individual prosperity but the very existence of free institutions depend, and we ask all men to first help us to determine whether we are to have a republic to administer before we differ as to the conditions upon which it is to be administered, believing that the forces of reform this day organized will never cease to move forward until every remdied and eeal rights and equal deivileges securely established for all the men and women of the country. We declare, therefore—

1. That the union of the labor forces of the United States this day consummated, shall be permanent and perpetual. May its spirit enter into all hearts for the salvation of the republic and the uplifting of mankind.

2. Wealth belongs to him who creates it, and every dollar taken from industry without an eqivalent is robbery. "If any will not work, neither shall he eat." The interests of rural and civic labor are the same; their enemies are identical.

3. We believe that the time has come when the railroad corporations will either own the people or the people must own them, and should the government enter upon the work of owning and managing any and all railroads we should favor an amendment to the constitution by which all persons engaged in the government service shall be placed under a civil service regulation of the most rigid character, so as to prevent the increase of the power of national administration by the use of such additional government employes.

PLATFORM PLANKS.

1. We demand a national currency, safe, sound, and flexible, issued by the general government only, a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, and that without the use of banking corporations; a just, equitable and efficient means of distribution, direct to the people, at a tax not exceeding 2 per cent, be provided, as set forth in the sub-treasury plan of the Farmers' Alliance, or some better system; also by payments in discharge of its obligations for public improvements.

a. We demand free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1.

b. We demand that the amount of circulating medium be speedily increased to not less than $50 per capita.

c. We demand a graduated income tax.

d. We believe that the money of the country should be kept as much as possible in the hands of the people, and hence we demand that all State and national revenue shall be limited to the necessary expenses of the government, economically and honestly administered,

I, We demand that postal savings bands be established by the government for the safe deposit of the earnings of the people and to facilitate exchange.

2. ransportation being a means of change and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people.

a. he telegraph and telephone, like the post-office system, being a necessity for the transportation of news, should be owned and operated in by the government in the interest of the people.

3. he land, including all the national resources of wealth, is the heritage of all the people, and should not be monopolized for speculative purpose, and alien ownership of land should be prohibited. All land now held by railroads and other corporations in excess of their actual needs, and all lands now owned by aliens, should be reclaimed by the government and held for actual settlers only.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE PLATFORM.

Whereas other questions have been presented for our consideration, we hereby submit the following, not as a part of the platform of the People's party, but as resolution expressive of the sentiment of this convention:

1. Resolved, hat we demand a free ballot and a fair count in all elections and pledge ourselves to secure it to every legal voter without Federal intervention through the adoption by the State of the unperverted Australian or secret ballot system.

2. Resolved, hat the revenue derived from a graduated income tax should be applied to the reduction of the burden of taxation now resting upon the domestic industries of this country.

3. Resolved, hat we pledge our support to fair and liberal pensions to Ex-Union soldiers and sailors,

4. Resolved, That we condemn the fallacy of protecting American labor under the present system, which opens our ports to the pauper and criminal classes of the world, and crowds out our wage-earners; and we denounce the present ineffective laws against contract labor, and demand the further restriction of undesirable immigration,

5. Resolved, That we cordially sympathize with the effort of organized workingmen to shorten the hours of labor and demand a rigid enforcement of the existing eight-hour law on government work and ask that a penalty, clause be added to the said law.

6. Resolved, That we regard the maintenance of a large standing army of mercenaries, known as the Pinkerton system as a menace to our liberties, and we demand its abolition; and we condemn the recent invasion of the territory of Wyoming by the hiered assassins of plutocracy, assisted by Federal officials.

7. Resolved, That we commend to the favorable consideration of the people and the reform press the legislative system known as the initiative and referendum.

8. Resolved, That we favor a constitutional provision limiting the office of President and Vice-President to one term, and providing for the election of Senators of the United States by a direct vote of the people.

9 Resolved, That we oppose any subsidy or national aid to any private corporation for any purpose.

TELL WHERE YOU SAW IT.

The subscribers to THE CAUCASIAN read every advertisement in it. Business men advertise in THE CAUCASIAN because it pays them to do so, and not out of sympathy for the success of the paper. Always tell our advertisers where you saw their advertisement. tf.

DO YOU WANT TWO PAPERS?

We will send you for one year THE CAUCASIAN and any of the following papers for the amount opposite:

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Virginia Sun,	$1.75.
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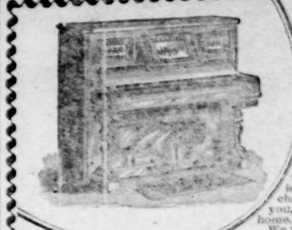
Goldsboro, N. C.



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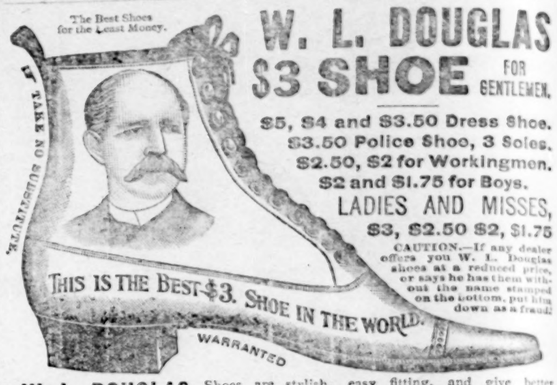

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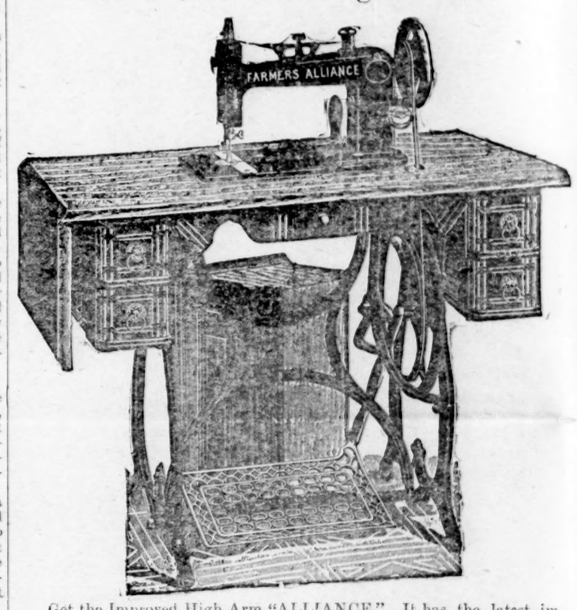

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LET EVERY REFORMER CONTRIBUTE TO BUILD IT.

Take Up Collections at Every Meeting.

THE CAUCASIAN'S fund for the monument now stands as follows:

Collected at State meeting, 1893,	$35.95
Am't received before that time,	30.50
D, W. Lindsay,	50
THE CAUCASIAN,	10.00
Westville Alliance	2.00
Gum Neck Alliance	3.00
Lucoma Alliance, No. 1031	2.00
Iredell Alliance,	5.00
E. Godwin, Dobbinsville, N. C.	1.00
Carr's Alliance, No. 1404.	5.00
Wm. A. Broughton, from Alliances in Georgia,	33.48
Cleveland Sub Alliance, No. 588	2.25
Swift Creek Alliance	2.50
Lincoln county Alliance	10.00
Farm Hill Alliance, No. 243.	6.10
Clubfoot Alliance, No. 1924,	3.00
Catawba County Alliance,	5.00
Bethlehem Alliance, No. 1048,	80

We will publish in this column each week the contributions sent in.

In addition to our contribution of $10, we will out of every club of ten cash subscribers sent in at one time, we will place one dollar to this fund and give the sender of the club credit for same. [tf.]

PUBLIC SPEAKINGS!
AND JOB WORK.

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500 by Express for	$1.50.
200 by Mail Post Paid for	$1.10.

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F. D. FRANCIS, Dear Sir:—I have used your medicine and find it all you claim. If the public knew what you have to offer you would be unable to fill your orders. Yours truly, O. P. KISTLER

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BY
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OF
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